# The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XL. LOUISVILLE, SUNDAY, JANUARY 23, 1870. NEW SERIES. NO. 486.

# WASHINGTON.

## A Gold Panic Investigation.

## Jay Gould and Fisk on the Witness Stand.

## Grant and his Wife Somewhat Implicated.

## Interesting Developments Promised.

## Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

THE GOLD PANIC.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Jay Gould and Fisk, Jr., appeared promptly at the Capitol to-day, the latter in a full velvet suit and resplendent in diamonds, to testify before the gold panic investigating committee. They were for some time on the floor of the House and were introduced to members, creating some sensation. Their evidence lasted six or seven hours, but can be reduced to the following result: They were anxious to have the crops of 1869 moved at as high prices as in 1868 in order to furnish transportation for the Erie road, but they saw this could not be done without a consequent increase in the price of gold, the latter being low. They were anxious to ascertain what the financial policy of the Administration would be, and to that end broached the matter first to General Grant, on June 15th, when he was on his way to the Peace Jubilee in Boston. This was at dinner, on board of one of Fisk's steamers, and it appeared in the conversation that Grant was in favor of an early resumption of specie payments. He was told that that would bring a crash; that gold was too low for good business even then; but Grant replied: "Gentlemen, we might as well prick the bubble." Grant was again sounded by the witnesses at Long Branch, but did not make any definite replies on financial topics.

In the meantime Gould became acquainted with Corbin, the President's brother-in-law, and some plan was developed by which Butterfield was to be made Assistant Treasurer, which was afterward done in July. Grant went to Newport, and Gould wrote him a letter, which Fisk carried, arguing against reducing the price of gold, stating that the time was near at hand when the crops of the country would be moved, and that, if the administration would not sell gold, they (Fisk & Co.) would put up the price. Little or no reply was made to this, and Corbin was brought into their confidence. Corbin said he could fix things all right with Grant. Feeling assured of this, $2,500,000 were bought—$500,000 for Mrs. Grant; $500,000 for Porter, secretary to the President; the rest was divided between Corbin and Jay Gould, for up to this time Fisk had not bought any gold. Gould at this stage introduced Fisk to Corbin, and Corbin said that Mrs. Grant's gold had been sold, and the profit of $25,500 had been remitted to her at Washington. Corbin explained to Fisk all his arrangements with Gould, and said that he (Corbin) was behind the throne; that he could regulate Grant; that the Government would not sell gold; that Mrs. Grant's letter to Mrs. Corbin said so, and that there was to be no uneasiness.

Fisk says that at first he was not disposed to believe Corbin, but the latter's points were so positive that he placed full faith in him. To make assurance doubly sure before more purchases were made, Corbin said he would write to Grant, who was then (September 15th) at Washington, Pennsylvania, and send the letter by Fisk's confidential man. This was done. The messenger, Chapin, reached Washington, near Pittsburg, at 7 A. M., routed up the General, and handed him the letter. He read part of it, went into another room, and in fifteen minutes returned and said all right. Chapin went at once to the nearest telegraph office, and telegraphed to Fisk, "The letter is delivered; Grant says all right."

Fisk said that on the day before the dark Friday he saw Corbin, who said: "All is now right; that letter to Grant has clinched matters." Fisk & Gould then commenced to buy gold, and it rose from 137 to 141, and opened at 141 on the dark Friday. A broker, named William Belden, asked to participate in the transaction and gave Fisk power to buy gold for him. One Albert Speyers was Belden's broker on these purchases of gold at 143, and Speyers then jumped in for himself and bought till it rose to 160, believing that it would go higher. Then came the order of the Government to sell five millions, which immediately smashed down the market, and that, said Fisk, is the story of the combination. Relying on Corbin's statement of his influence with Grant and the letter, we bought heavily, believing the Government would not sell gold.

Fisk says he sought Corbin after the bottom was ought of the speculation by the government sale, and testifies that he said to him, "You d—d old villain, this is a hell of a muss you have got us into." Corbin inquired "what situation are you in?" Fisk replied, "We do not know. We can't tell in all this excitement. We may be ruined." Corbin loudly replied that it must be a mistake; his information was explicit that Mr. Boutwell would not sell gold, and, if he had, he had doubtless done so without consulting President Grant. Mrs. Corbin came into the room, and said she agreed with her husband. She said she had a letter from Mrs. Grant wishing the whole speculation was over, for it made her husband nervous. Both of them agreed to go at once to Washington and see the President, as they said, and have the sale of gold withdrawn, but they never did this.

Gould testified that Gen. Butterfield, the Assistant Treasurer, was privy to the speculation, and that he bought gold on Butterfield's account. Fisk concluded his evidence by asking that Corbin, Mrs. Corbin and Mrs. Grant be summoned before the committee.

[To the Associated Press.]

NAVAL ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The following officers have been ordered to report to Admiral Farragut to accompany him as members of his staff to Portland, in connection with the ceremonies proposed in honor of the late Geo Peabody: Rear Admiral H. K. Thatcher, Captains J. J. Almy and D. McN. Fairfax, Commander D. B. Harmany, Lieutenant Commander Frederick Pearson, and Ensign Wm. H. B. Frailey. Commander S. P. Baird has been ordered to the naval station at Mound City Feb. 1st. An order has been issued to Lieutenant Commander Eastman, commanding the U. S. steamer Nyack, attached to the Pacific fleet, to proceed to Bay San Miguel, where the vessel will act as depot for supplies for the Darien expedition, to co-operate with Commander Selfridge.

NORTH CAROLINA INTERNAL REVENUE.

The Assessor of the Second District of North Carolina reports an increase of 100 per cent. on the assessment of the last of December, 1869, as compared with that of 1868.

SUFFRAGE IN THE DISTRICT.

The Committee on the District of Columbia, in joint session this morning, received and heard the delegation from the Woman's Suffrage Convention. The delegation was nearly 200 in number, nearly all ladies. The commission was addressed by Mrs. Stanton, Mrs. Hooker, Miss Anthony and several others. The last-named speaker said if only one woman, or no woman, in the district desired to vote, they should have the right to do so if their protection made the exercise of the ballot necessary. The committee listened attentively to the speakers, but gave no indication to grant their request.

THE GOLD PANIC INVESTIGATION.

James Fisk, Jr., was on the floor of the House to-day, and attracted much attention. The Committee on Banking and Currency examined Jay Gould with reference to the gold panic.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.

Judge Fisher to-day in the Criminal Court passed sentence on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. Besides fines of one thousand five hundred dollars and one thousand dollars, it is required to remove, at its own cost, the various railroad nuisances now obstructing the streets, and fill up the excavations. The city has thus triumphed over that corporation.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

In pursuance of an appointment made with the President a few days ago, the following citizens called at the Executive Mansion today: John W. Forney, W. W. Corcoran, W. S. Huntington, J. G. Barrett, W. B. Todd, W. H. Phillips, Hallett Kilbourn, W. G. Metzerott, S. B. Brown, J. W. Thompson, Jas. R. Magruder, and Alex. R. Sheppard, as citizens representing the business interests of this District, regardless of the political complications of the day. W. W. Corcoran introduced several members of the committee, and stated to the President that they had called to ask him to call the special attention of Congress to the pressing needs of our community, to the fact that the continued agitation for a removal of the capital was affecting their interests injuriously, and paralyzing the development of the District; that the condition of the avenues of the metropolis, the channel of the river, the canal, and the existing fact that a large proportion of the laboring classes were in need of employment, and suggested the propriety of such action on the part of Congress as would insure necessary aid in relieving these pressing wants, and by the improvement of public avenues and property in corresponding degree with that accomplished by the city government.

Colonel Forney and Mr. Phillips enlarged upon the great wants of the nation's capital, and of the great good which would accrue by the action of the President in this matter. The proposed world's fair was attended to, and great satisfaction expressed that the President had given his sanction to the undertaking by his subscription as well as by his personal interest manifested in the affair. The President said he wished to see the seat of Government made such as to arouse the pride of the citizens of the Republic, and acceptable at least of the proper consideration of the people of the Old World.

Mr. Kilbourn suggested that special attention be called to the fact that we were governed to some extent by old laws which existed in Maryland when the District was ceded; that, whilst that State has altered her laws to conform to the progress of the age, but little change had been made here, and, as a consequence, our efforts were powerless for good.

At the conclusion of the interview, the President stated that he appreciated the disadvantages under which the citizens of the District labored, and that he would help them out to the full extent of his power.

The expression of the views entertained by the President was received with much satisfaction by the committee. Many of them had never before been brought into contact with the President, and expressed gratification after leaving, with the manner of their reception and the results of their interview.

Mr. Cotazy, the Russian Minister, this evening gave the first of a series of grand dinner parties. General and Mrs. Sherman, Speaker Blaine and wife, Baron Gerolt, Prince Dolgoniskis and other persons prominent in political and diplomatic circles were present.

PRINCE ARTHUR

arrived at 5:30 this evening. Quite a crowd congregated at the depot, but there was no opportunity for a demonstration. The party entered carriages and drove immediately to the residence of the British Minister, where to-night the Prince is receiving the members of the British Legation.

## RUPERT'S LAND.

### What the People of the Red River Country Want.

TORONTO, Jan 22.—A dispatch from Pembina, 10th inst., via St. Cloud, Minn., 21st, to the Globe, contains the following article from the New Nation, the organ of the insurgents, published at Fort Garry: "Something as to our policy will be expected from us in this number, and we proceed briefly to define our position. In common with a majority of the settlement, we regard the Hudson Bay Company's government as obsolete and never to be resuscitated. The Dominion government, by its criminal blunders and gross injustice to this people, have forever alienated them. The Imperial Government we consider to be too far distant intelligently to administer our affairs. Questions arise as to what form of government is best adapted for the development of this country, and we reply unhesitatingly that the United States Republic offers to-day that system of government which would best promote order and progress in our midst, and open up rapidly a country of magnificent resources. But, in our present dependent condition, we will hold it to be our duty to advocate the independence of the people of Red river as a present cure for public ills. Our annexation to the United States will follow in time, and bring with it the advantages this land so much requires."

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—A special from St. Paul says the new insurgent paper started at Red river has an editorial headed "War Policy," in which it says: "The Imperial Government is too far distant to administer the affairs of this country intelligently. The United States offers the best system of government for the prosperity of the country."

Letters also received go to show that there is less reason than was at first supposed for the success of Fathers Tuibault and Dilladay's mission.

A party of Canadian gentlemen from Fort Garry and Pembina arrived at St. Paul last night. With them were J. M. Carpenter, of the New York Herald, and Williams, of the St. Louis Times, who were turned back from their Red river journey by the severe storm of last Sunday.

## GEORGIA.

### Ineligibility of Members of the Legislature—General Terry Master of the Situation.

ATLANTA, Jan. 22.—It is understood that the Board of Officers will complete their investigation upon the members of the House who are before them to-night.

Gen. Terry to-day sent the following reply to the application of the Democratic members to have the investigation of eligibility submitted to the State Supreme Court:

*Headquarters Military District of Georgia, January 22d, 1870.—To Col. J. E. Bryant, &c.:*

SIR—After giving to your letter of the 17th inst. careful consideration, I have decided I ought not to submit questions of law which have arisen in regard to the qualifications of certain members elect of the Legislature to the Justices of the Supreme Court of Georgia. I have the highest respect for the character and attainments of the gentlemen who compose the court, and have no doubt they would endeavor to give me an impartial opinion; but I have learned from several sources that there are at least some of them who have been consulted indirectly as to the eligibility of several of those whose cases have been investigated, and have given an opinion of facts submitted to them. I think therefore that in justice to all parties the ordinary rule of law which forbids a judge to decide upon a matter upon which he has been consulted as counsel should be followed here.

(Signed) ALFRED H. TERRY,
Bvt. Maj. Gen. Com'd.

## THE WEST.

### Severe Indian Campaign—Brutal Murder.

OMAHA, Jan. 22.—The Santa Fe Post publishes correspondence from Fort Stanton, stating that Lieut. Cushing had just returned, after a severe Indian campaign. He killed several Indians and captured a large number of cattle and other provisions.

L. T. Yeaton, one of the officers of the same expedition, was severely wounded, but will recover.

The Post's correspondent from Moranna reports the brutal murder of a German, named Greisler, by some Mexicans, one of whom was arrested. The others escaped.

### Stolen Mules and Jewelry—Drunken Agent.

A Los Cruces correspondent reports that the Indians had stolen a large herd of mules from a ranche near that village.

There is great excitement in the vicinity owing to the possession, by the Indians of the Government reservation, of a lot of jewelry belonging to a Mexican woman who was recently murdered.

The citizens of Los Cruces, at a public meeting, passed resolutions asking the removal of Lieut. Brew, the agent of Opertos. They allege he is incompetent and a drunkard.

## THE DOMINION.

### The Caldwell Case—Ontario Supply Bill.

TORONTO, Jan. 22.—R. B. Caldwell was arrested here last night on a warrant sworn out by Col. Chote, United States Consul at Toronto. He was brought before the Police Magistrate to-day, and remanded until Monday.

A dispatch from Ottowa says an order in the Council has been passed disallowing the Ontario supply bill in consequence of its conflicting with certain provisions of the Union act. An extra session of the Legislature will probably be called at once to amend the bill.

## ST. LOUIS.

### Fire—A Youthful Suicide.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 22.—The Chicago Enamel Paint shop, on St. Charles street, between Third and Fourth streets, was burned to-night. Loss about $6,000. No insurance. The carpenter shop of John O. Cadding, in second and third stories, was damaged about $2,000. Insured.

Gustave A. Herbel, a boy 16 years old, subject to epileptic fits, hung himself to-day twelve miles from the city.

## FOR THE "CHAMPIONSHIP"

### The Terms Upon which Mace and Allen are to Fight.

[From the New York Sun, 19th.]

As announced in the Sun a few days ago, the match between Jem Mace and Tom Allen is a fixture. After a wordy war of several weeks' duration, the high contracting parties have at last adjusted all their little differences, and as a result we are enabled to lay before our readers this morning the articles of agreement:

Articles of agreement entered into between Thomas Allen and James Mace, by which the said Thomas Allen and the said James Mace mutually agree to fight a fair stand-up fight according to the new rules of the London prize-ring. And they each do mutually agree to be bound that the fight shall take place on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1870, and within fifty (50) miles of New Orleans, State of Louisiana; the men to be in the ring between the hours of seven (7) o'clock A. M. and twelve (12) o'clock M., the man failing to be in the ring to forfeit all claim to the battle money up. The fight shall be for the sum of $2,500 a side and the Championship of America. The sum of $500 a side is now placed in the hands of Frank Queen, who shall appoint the final stakeholder, if he will not act himself. The second deposit of $1,000 a side shall be made at the Clipper office on Tuesday, March 22, 1870, and the third and final deposit of $1,000 a side shall be made at the Clipper office, April 22, 1870. And it is further agreed that all moneys made by the excursion shall be equally divided, Allen naming one man on his part and Mace one man on his behalf to superintend all affairs pertaining to said excursion, the man not being in the ring to lose the money, no matter whether he is bound by magisterial interference to keep the peace or not, nor in what State; if he is not in the ring he shall lose the money. And it is further agreed that each man shall send a man to New Orleans seven (7) days previous to the day named for the fight, to make arrangements for getting the conveyance to the fight, and that the reporter of the Clipper shall be present to see that there shall be no back-out on either side; and that the referee shall be chosen on the ground.

In pursuance of the foregoing articles we hereunto place our names. Either party failing to make good the deposits at the time and place above mentioned to forfeit the moneys deposited.

THOMAS ALLEN,
JAMES MACE.

Witness—WILLIAM CARROLL,
FRED'C. ABRAHAMS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17, 1870.

The Clipper office was the scene of quite a gathering of sports on the signing of the articles. There were present Jem Mace and his agent, Fred. Abrams; Billy Edwards, who is matched to fight Sam. Collyer for the light weight championship; Frank Burns, who was deputed by Allen to represent him; together with a number of lesser lights of the sporting world.

Now that the affair is a finality, speculation is rife as to the issue of the contest. Both men have brilliant records as fighters, and both have hosts of friends. That they are game fighters does not admit of a doubt. Mace has the advantage of having been engaged in the most battles, and of being the most scientific fighter. On the other hand, Allen has the advantage in weight and age, two important elements. He is an inch or two taller than Mace, somewhat heavier, and some ten years younger. It is certain to be a desperate, hard fought battle. Win or lose, Mace announces his firm determination of never fighting again.

# NEW YORK.

## Money, Stocks, and Bonds.

## In Training for the Light Championship.

## Bogus Cuban Bonds on the Market.

## Harmonious Arrangement of the Express Companies.

## Etc., Etc., Etc.

OUR OWN MARKET REPORT.

**Specially Telegraphed to the Courier-Journal**

BANK STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—The weekly bank statement shows an increase of $419,650 in loans, $1,943,586 in specie, $5,083,492 in deposits and $2,770,959 in legal tenders. The circulation is decreased $160,102.

THE MONEY MARKET

closes easy at six per cent., with exceptions at 5 per cent, and a supply largely in excess of the demand.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

are strong with a steady demand and advanced from ⅛ to ¼ per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

is quiet at 108¾ to 109 for sixty-day bills.

THE GOLD MARKET

opened at 120⅜, advanced to 120⅝ and closed at 3 P. M. at 120⅜.

THE EXPRESS COMPANIES.

The protracted negotiations between the different express companies for a redivision of the routes was brought to a close to-day and papers of agreement signed. The new arrangement gives to the Adams Express Company the New England States and about five thousand miles in the West, including the line on the Pennsylvania Central to the city of Chicago.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE PRIZE RING.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Billy Edwards went into training yesterday for his fight with Sam Collyer for the light championship. Dooney Harris is Edwards' trainer. The fight is to come off on the second of March, and within four hundred miles of this city.

THE WHISKY FRAUDS.

It is now claimed, by responsible parties, that there is not any truth in the affidavits lately made in regard to the extensive whisky frauds, alleged to have been committed during 1866 and 1867, at a distillery in West Eighteenth street. It is said that all the persons who were accused will voluntarily surrender themselves.

THE ERIE RAILROAD STRIKERS.

The Erie railroad strikers were in a desponding mood last evening, as no information whatever from their coloborers along the line was received up to 11 o'clock last night. Many rumors were afloat concerning the action of the workmen in Buffalo, Susquehanna and Port Jervis, but had none of the plausibility of official announcement. Some had it the men at Port Jervis had unanimously left off work, while others maintained that all refused to strike, as they deemed the action of their brethren in Jersey City premature. Yesterday morning the customary meeting was held. There was a small attendance and nothing of importance transpired. There were a few men at work in the shops yesterday, but none of the original strikers. About twenty new hands came over from New York, but the strikers, who were on the *qui vive*, intercepted them and persuaded nearly all of them to return.

NOTORIOUS CONFIDENCE OPERATOR.

William H. Summers, alias Rice, alias Courtney, the notorious confidence operator, pickpocket, and burglar of this city, was arrested last night for swindling Martin Lynch, a laboring man from Ohio of $200 in greenbacks. Lynch was about embarking for Queenstown to bring out his family, when he was accosted by this swindler.

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

The meeting of the representatives of Express companies, which has been in session here for some days past, adjourned this afternoon. The American, Merchants' Union and Adams's express companies, whose lines are principally involved in the negotiations, have arrived at a harmonious solution of all questions at issue, embodied in a general agreement of all the companies, which only awaits the signature of the U. S. company, who were not represented to make it effective.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

An engine and four passenger cars on the Long Island railroad was thrown from the track near Hunter's Point by a cow this morning and two persons slightly injured.

The New York Club will probably have to vacate their elegant Fifth avenue club house the first of May. The owner requires $75,000 rent, and proposes in lieu thereof to convert the property into a hotel.

NORTHWESTERN PREFERRED.

It is said there is to be a close corner in Northwestern preferred, and a veteran operator to be squeezed. Another rumor says the Vanderbilt party are large buyers.

DIED.

Rev. James B. Haldenburg, D. D., of the Reformed Church, died to-day.

The alleged swindler Pomeroy has been held to answer the charges preferred against him. Some of the papers report the frauds as high as $10,000.

SMALL-POX.

There are 257 cases of small pox in the city, confined to the Eleventh, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth wards, and 108 cases in Brooklyn. The disease is decreasing in both cities.

MORTUARY.

The total number of deaths of all diseases in this city this week is 459, a decrease of 60 from last week.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Several merchants called on Collector Grinnell to-day and declared that the cartmen's petition had been signed by persons unacquainted with the circumstances, and consequently his was not a fair expression of public opinion. The Collector declares that he will enforce his plan, which has been approved by Secretary Boutwell and saves 33 per cent. to the Government and 33⅓ per cent. to merchants and importers.

A witness in the Hoffman distillery case today stated for the defense that his previous evidence for the prosecution was untrue and was given under fear of the threat of another witness that, unless he so testified, he would be sent to the State-prison for five years.

CUBAN BONDS.

A rumor is in circulation that Spanish agents have put in circulation a large amount of bogus Cuban bonds. The Commercial says: There is every reason to believe it true, though the Spaniards stigmatize it as a base falsehood. The amount issued is said to be nearly $1,000,000.

PAUL SCHOEPPE.

Carl Liedeman, a well-known portrait painter of Philadelphia, says Paul Schoeppe, the Carlisle prisoner, is not the ex-forger of Berlin, whom he could recognize out of ten thousand men.

OPIUM SMUGGLER.

Jesse Burdnen, an officer of one of the ocean steamers, is under bail, charged with smuggling ninety pounds of opium.

AN IRISH PATRIOT.

The banquet at Delmonico's this evening to John Martin, the distinguished Irish patriot, was a great success. Horace Greeley presided. Among those present were John Mitchell, Gen. Sweeney, Justin McCarthy, District-Attorney Felows and Judge Curtis. Mr. Greeley, in his remarks, spoke highly of the devotedness of Mr. Martin to his country. Mr. Martin responded to the sentiment, "The Irish emigrants in the lands of the West." Toasts were proposed to the President of the United States, the Governor of New York, our sister cities, Ireland, the patriots of Ireland, the Press and the women.

## STATE LEGISLATURES.

### New York.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—In the Assembly Mr. Littlejohn introduced a resolution directing Senators, and requesting Representatives in Congress to vote for a reduction of the compensation of Congressmen to $3,000 annually, for a reduction of mileage and for the abolition of the franking privilege. Debate arising it went over.

### Maine.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 22.—The Legislature voted to attend the funeral of Geo. Peabody, on the arrival of the remains at Portland.

### Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 22.—In the Legislature a resolution was passed requesting the Louisiana members of Congress to use their influence against the proposed reduction of the duty on sugar, stating that said reduction would result in injury to the planters of this State.

## CUBA.

### Marine News—Seward—Movement of Troops—Cholera.

HAVANA, Feb. 22.—The U. S. steamer Severn, with the monitors Dictator and Saugus, sailed to-day for Matanzas. The Spanish ironclad Victoria, and the frigate Lollah, sailed for New York Monday. One month has elapsed since Gen. Puella left the coast for the interior, during which time nothing has been heard of him.

A grand reception of volunteers in Havana and neighborhood will be held to-morrow in honor of Wm. H. Seward.

Advices from Aveviatas and Puerto Principe to January 18th are received. Nothing has been heard from Gen. Puelia. General Goyenech, with 5,000 soldiers of all armies, arrived at Puerto Principe on the 12th from Santi Esperitu. After resting his troops a few days he again took up his march to Goyenech. His destination is unknown, but he is supposed to be acting in combination with Puella.

It is reported that the cholera has reappeared in the vicinity.

# CONGRESS.

## Forty-first Congress—2d Session.

HOUSE..............WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.

GENERAL DISCUSSION.

The House met for discussion in committee of the whole. About fifty members were present.

MR. STOKES took the floor, and made a speech on Tennessee politics, and as to the standing of Gov. Senter.

MR. MOORE, of Illinois, addressed the committee in favor of the removal of the national capital, though he did not expect the question would be settled in this decade.

MR. KERR spoke in review of the action of the Republican party, charging it with maladministration of the Government, and dwelling at length on the evils of the high tariff, internal revenue, national banking laws and vicious currency fostered by national banks.

THE CAPITAL REMOVAL.

MR. LOGAN spoke next in favor of the removal of the National capital. He would at the proper time offer a resolution for the appointment of a committee to examine and report whether it was practicable, consistent, and possible to remove the capital from the city of Washington west. He said it was asked to have the seat of Government removed because the center of population fell within the limits of the West and because the nucleus of artificial and natural highways were found there, and because the great and vital forces of the nation would ultimately be found there.

WASTE—THE TICE METER.

MR. BECK spoke in favor of lopping off the enormous and wasteful expenditures of the Government, a reduction of taxation of the agricultural and producing interests, a reduction of tariff, and the extinction of the national banking system. In the course of his remarks he stated that over $1,000,000, of which $75,000 came from his own State, was exacted from distilleries to pay for the Tice meter, which is known and admitted to be a miserable failure. But Tice was a former commissioner. Those meters, for which $1,100 was charged, were manufactured at $400 by Miles Greenwood & Co., of Cincinnati.

MR. WASHBURNE, of Wisconsin, spoke against the removal of the capital. He entirely dissented from all such propositions.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Committee rose and the House at 4:10 adjourned.

## THE STATE CAPITAL.

### The Legislature—Negro Testimony—Relief for Cave City—The New Charter—Lexington and the Fifteenth Amendment—How the Negro would Vote—The Children's Hop—Frankfort Amusements.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

ROOM NO. 114, CAPITAL HOTEL,
FRANKFORT, KY., Jan. 22, '70.

Saturday though it is, the proceedings of the Kentucky Legislature, as a reference to the reports published elsewhere will show, have been this morning a good deal more interesting than on any preceding day of the week. True, there was no sharp or acrimonious debate in either House, and in both the greater part of the sessions were consumed by the call of the counties and districts, the reports of committees, and the consideration of local matters of no earthly importance to anybody except those immediately concerned; but then, on the other hand, these dry details of business were relieved by a greater show of alertness than usual on the part of members generally, as well as by one or two subjects of considerable interest. Outsiders, too, as if they had had a presentiment of the increased attraction, appeared in the lobbies and galleries in numbers exceeding those in attendance, perhaps, on any previous day of the week. Among these many fair ladies could be seen, and were seen especially by the younger members. Saturday is proverbially the dullest day of all the week at the State capital, but to-day has been decidedly an exception to the general rule.

NEGRO TESTIMONY.

A resolution was submitted by Col. Adams, of Casey, to-day, instructing the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives to inquire into and report upon the expediency of so modifying the law regulating testimony as that no one shall be prohibited from giving evidence in the courts of the Commonwealth by reason of color, race, or former condition. The resolution at once brought Dr. Price, of Fayette, to his feet with a motion to lay upon the table. Col. Carlisle, of Wayne, who is as bitterly opposed to negro testimony as any man in the Commonwealth, desired the gentleman to withdraw his motion with a view of arriving at the real sense of the House on the question; but the request was not complied with. Finally, a motion to postpone all action upon the subject until Wednesday, the 2d of February, prevailed. By that time it is not improbable that the matter will be settled by Congressional legislation.

THE CAVE CITY DISASTER.

The Senate this morning took up the House resolution for the appropriation of $5,000 toward the relief of the sufferers at Cave City by the late tornado, and passed it by a vote of twenty-five, who were all the members present. Several Senators, among whom were Messrs. Talbott and Lyttle, offered on the occasion a few feeling and appropriate remarks.

THE NEW CHARTER.

Judge Phister, chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House, reported this morning a bill for the establishment of a new charter over the city of Louisville. Divers amendments to the charter as it came from the hands of the convention have been made by the committee, not the least important of which perhaps is one specifying that the boundaries of the city shall remain as they are at present until such time as they may be changed in pursuance of law. Judge Phister accompanied his report with some necessarily rather extended but very lucid remarks in explanation of the action of the committee. The first election under the charter as reported is to take place on the first Saturday in March. The bill will, I presume, without doubt pass the Senate, as it has already passed the House.

GETTING UNEASY.

Our Lexington friends, I understand, are rather uneasy about the effect the Fifteenth amendment, in the event of its being forced upon the country, may have upon the local politics of that city. Lexington has a population of something over twenty thousand, and considerably over half that population are negroes. Now it is palpable that if negroes are admitted to suffrage prior to the next municipal election, and being so admitted vote with the Rads, the two conjoined will elect their ticket for city officers. Indeed, as the case would then stand, it would be entirely practicable for Sambo unaided to elect those of his choice and even of his own color Mayor, Councilmen, &c. It is hardly to be anticipated, however, that the Kentucky Athens will ever be subjected to such an indignity and so great a degradation as to be actually presided over and governed by negroes.

The case of Lexington is an extreme one, but are there none of the rest of our Kentucky cities whose municipal elections would be materially affected by the negro vote? How would it be with Louisville herself should the Radical strength be reinforced by the negro vote? I think it may be regarded almost in the light of an assured fact that this consummation of all Radical villainies, the Fifteenth Constitutional amendment, so called, will, during the present session of Congress, be inflicted upon the country; and it is therefore the part of wisdom for the citizens of each municipality to take time by the forelock and erect such safeguards as may be in their power. Not alone in its effect upon city elections, however, is the effect of the Fifteenth amendment to be apprehended. As I intimated in a former letter, there would be danger of losing at least two Congressional districts to the Democracy. In heaven's name, and for the sake of our own self-respect, and of modern civilization, I say, let those who have the legislative power in their hands take such means as are open to them for averting so dire a calamity.

HOW THE NEGRO WOULD VOTE.

There are those who hold—and they are not few—that if admitted to the ballot-box the negro would not vote with the Radicals. I think myself that in the end the majority of Kentucky negroes would yield to the control of the superior race. In the meantime it should be remembered, however, that negroes who are very fond of societies and everything of the sort have throughout the State been inducted by Radicals, for political purposes, into "Union Leagues" or similar organizations, and that this circumstance will at least for a time influence their action. The bare possibility of negroes ever having it in their power to exercise control over the institutions of this proud old Commonwealth, or any part of it, should have the effect of putting every Democrat and every white man deserving the name on the alert for finding out ways and means of warding off such an evil.

THE CHILDREN'S HOP.

Last night a grand dress hop for children came off at the Capital Hotel under the auspices of the Assembly Ball Club. The party was a most brilliant one, and the many juveniles present enjoyed themselves vastly. Quite a number of the young folks were dressed in character, and the appearance presented was both gay and beautiful. As the evening waned older couples joined in the dance, and so the time fled merrily by till "the wee sma' hours ayont the twal."

The first grand ball of the Assembly Club is to come off next Wednesday evening, Jan. 26th. No pains will be spared to make it a most brilliant affair.

AMUSEMENTS AT FRANKFORT.

The rendition of Old Curiosity Shop by the "Metropolitan Star Troupe," last night, was quite fair, and tended considerably to modify your correspondent's opinion as to the qualities of the company. Not only was Little Nell well personated by Miss Katie Putnam, but Mr. Edwin Brown, the manager, made a very lively and piquant Dick Swiveller, and the whole performance was well received by the large and attentive audience.

Z.

☞ At Kansas City, the other day, an omnibus, crammed with passengers, was precipitated a distance of twenty feet without hurting either the passengers or horses.

**Bishop Kingsley has been holding missionary meetings in Pekin. He wants nine Methodist Conferences organized in China.**

# FOREIGN.

[BY ATLANTIC CABLE.]

## FRANCE.

THE STRIKE AT LA CREUZOT.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—About three thousand five hundred troops have arrived at La Creuzot to prevent disorder among the workmen on a strike there.

SENTENCE OF ROCHEFORT.

Henri Rochefort's trial was brought to an end to-day. He was convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of three thousand francs. The sentence does not disturb his position as Deputy in the Corps Legislatif.

ROCHEFORT'S SENTENCE.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—The sentence of Rochefort includes the deprivation of his political rights, though he remains Deputy in the Corps.

THE ROCHEFORT TRIAL.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—Rochefort refuses to appeal to the tribunal because the magistrates were not elected by universal suffrage. The proceedings of the court are not published.

FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH AUSTRIA.

Prince Metternich, Austrian Ambassador, has communicated to the French Government a dispatch from Baron Beust, expressing the desire of Austria for friendly relations with the French Cabinet.

## ENGLAND.

FRENCH COMMERCIAL TREATY.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The Times to-day discourses on the French commercial treaty, and demonstrates therefrom the need of absolute free trade.

NILE DISCOVERIES.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Advices have been received from Baker's expedition of discovery up to the 1st of January. They were at the headwaters of the Nile, all well.

KNIGHTED.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—John Rose has been knighted.

THE IRISH LAND MEASURE.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The British Cabinet to-day agreed to adopt a fixed tenure for the Irish land measure.

## ROME.

A MODERATE DISCOURSE.

ROME, Jan. 22.—The Archbishop of Paris, on Monday, delivered a discourse before the Ecumenical Council, full of wisdom and moderation. He was listened to with religious attention, and at the close was congratulated by many of the Fathers.

EXCESSES OF LAYMEN.

A petition against the excesses of laymen, who edit religious journals, has been drawn up and numerously signed by the Fathers.

ROMAN ARTS.

Articles destined for the Exposition of Roman Arts will be received until the 2d of February. The Exposition will be opened on the 15th of February.

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Jan. 22, P. M.—Consols closed 92⅝, money, and 92⅞ on account. American securities quiet: 5 20s, '62, 87⅞; '65, old, 86¾; '67, 86⅞; 10-40s, 83. Stocks steady: Erie, 18½; Illinois Central, 104; Atlantic and Great Western, 26.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 22.—Cotton steady; uplands 11¾d, Orleans 11⅞d; sales 12,000 bales. Breadstuffs firmer: California white wheat 9s 2½d; 9s 3d; red winter 7s 8d; winter 8s 7d; flour 21s; corn 27s 6d; oats 2s 6d; barley 5s; peas 34s 6d. Beef 102s. Pork 102s 6d. Lard 70s. Cheese 71s. Bacon 58s 6d. Naval stores firmer, but unchanged. Produce unchanged.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Linseed, cake, £1. Tallow, 46s 3d@46s 6d. Common resin declining.

HAVRE, Jan. 22.—Cotton quiet.

ANTWERP, Jan. 22.—Petroleum heavy at 60¼.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 22.—Bonds firm 91⅞@92.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—Bourse firm at 73f 50c.

## MARINE NEWS.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Steamers Caledonia, Comet and City of New York, from New York, have arrived out.

## POLITICAL ROME.

### A New York Correspondent Pitches Into the Priests.

[Rome Correspondence N. Y. Times.]

The story of the political condition of Rome is soon told. The ancient walls shut in ancient principles of barbarism. The life of the Romans is one of moral and political imprisonment. At the gates progress, truth and hope are put back. Light is shut out, and for the life of the intellect is substituted a superstitious brooding, and prayers in a dead tongue. Man is a creature of habit, and what he is taught to think, said do, and be, he is. I do not doubt that most of these priests and monks believe that to Rome and to them is exclusively confided the precious treasure of divine truth. They are sincere in their ignorance, and love it, and are the victims of an unenlightened confidence. Only the force of new law can drive them from their follies, and only the political convenience of a ruler holding precarious power in another country is the obstacle to reform. I know nothing more humiliating to an Italian of intelligence and spirit than this bad rule of priests, who foolishly think themselves the special favorites of heaven. The present condition of Rome is a scandal to the civilization of our time. And this is said not in passion, as by one apt to indulge the language of extravagant praise or condemnation, but the verdict of a conviction founded on the knowledge of simple observation. It is the error of the ancient system that the acceptance of a dogma is made of far greater importance than the acceptance and practice of principles upon which character must be established. The Pope and those around him claim to be angels sent down out of Heaven to manage, politically as well as spiritually, human affairs—a very convenient mode of government, calculated to save much trouble, if anything like it were possible. But no one ever heard of angels making themselves rich by a tobacco monopoly, or speculations in the salt tax, as Antonelli and some of his associates have done. Providence, since a very remote date, has preferred to use human instruments, instead of angels, to manage State affairs, and it is only one of the trials of our fallen nature to watch sharply that fallible agents do not abuse their trust. After the British aristocracy, I know of no instrument of government so cunningly devised as that of the Roman hierarchy.

In spite of its hostility to the Italian Government, or rather on account of that hostility, the Roman authority takes more interest in the action of the Cabinet, and the proceedings of Parliament, than in political movements in other parts of Europe. The Osservatore Romano has every day, by telegraph or correspondence, several columns of intelligence from Florence. Closed in on every side, Rome dreads the moment when, by a concurrence of circumstances, the Parliament of the Kingdom of Italy may be permitted to legislate for the whole Italian people. It is quite within the prerogative of the Legislature to declare the Sovereign of the realm the head of the Church, within his own political jurisdiction, and thus create a schism almost as distinct as that of the Greek or Anglican communions. An act of Parliament has destroyed, for all Italian subjects, one of the sacraments of the church; that of the sole validity of ecclesiastical marriage. The same authority has the liberty to make any other changes demanded by public opinion, not distinctly prohibited by the fundamental law. Rome can be brought up to the standard of modern public thinking, not by discussions, but only by the force of law. A shock is to be given to the public conscience of the world by a declaration of Papal infallibility; a dogma of no practical value while the 200,000 people within sight of the Vatican are not taught to keep their persons and their habitations clean, to speak the truth, have regard for their pledged word, and be honest in all their dealings.

## PARENTAL VENGEANCE.

### An Admirer of School-girls Comes to Grief on a Ferry-boat.

[From the New York Star, 19th.]

Flirtations with school-girls seem now the style most affected by gay deceivers of years far beyond the first limit of discretion. In this style of thing, of course, the giddy girls are much to blame for giving encouragement to the villainous crew of deceivers, but for all that, one rejoices naturally on learning that a male flirt of this character finally meets his reward. Such a case, however, has actually transpired, occasioning a scene in which the characters were a young girl, a lover, and a heavy father, with the traditional cane and ungovernable irascibility peculiar to the old comedies. This conventional play of the old school took place in real life as follows:

On Monday evening a Mr. Slevins, of Hunter's Point (worth, it is said, $150,000, and adding romance and interest to the case for that reason), stepped on board the ferryboat plying from the Point to James' slip, escorting his two daughters—one a school girl of, we will say, about fourteen or fifteen. Just as the boat started a natily gotten up man of about thirty, passed by and addressed a few words of recognition to the younger of the two ladies. The old man thereupon flared up and went for the male flirt "tooth and nail." The lover showed the white feather at once, and retreated on the double-quick, but the old fellow put after him, racing him around the cabins and belaboring him about the head and shoulders with his cane until he could belabor no more.

Finally the gallant, breathless and bruised, stood at bay in one corner of the ladies' cabin, faced by the irate father.

"I'll teach you," said the latter, punching him in the ribs with his cane, "to speak to young and innocent school-girls."

Thump, thump went the cane about the shoulders and head of the cringing beau, and down went his hat, smashed over his eyes.

"Give it to him!" cried the assembled crowd of passengers. "Go it, old man! One more for his nob!"

And the old gent continued his punchings and diggings at the crestfallen Lothario until half the long trip had been made, when he suffered him to sneak away to some remote corner of the boat.

# THE PILLOW MURDER.

## Further Particulars of the Tragedy.

[From the Tuscumbia North Alabamian, 19th.]

In referring to the killing of Captain Granville Pillow and his brother William, by disguised men last week, the Huntsville Independent says that "they (the Pillows) were killed for cruel and persistent maltreatment of the wife of one of them." It further says: "They had been warned to cease the abuse of the woman, which enraged the husband, and his treatment of her became more violent, beating her over the head with a pistol, the brother standing by approving."

Justice both to the dead and the living requires a correction of this version of the cause of the terrible tragedy.

It is true, as we are informed, that Captain Granville Pillow had, when in liquor, abused his wife; but we understand that his brother William interfered and took the part of his sister-in-law, who is a most estimable lady, and was a most discreet, amiable and devoted wife.

The presumption that they were killed by the friends or relatives of Mrs. Pillow must fall; for the family and friends held Mr. Wm. Pillow in high esteem, and he had ever been the true and steadfast friend and protector of his brother's wife.

From reliable information, it is shown that Wm. Pillow was killed before his brother Granville was attacked, and we were wrong in stating that they were together when Captain Pillow was shot either time.

Several months since, Captain Granville Pillow, by mistake, killed a negro boy who was in his employ, he thinking that he was shooting at another boy, who, he was advised, was stealing his horse—the boy being on the horse and going off at the time he was shot.

Some threats were then made against Capt. Pillow, but, as so long a time had intervened, it was thought no harm would result from the threats.

The whole affair is wrapped in mystery. We hope, for the sake of law and order, that the perpetrators may be found out and brought to justice. It was a cold-blooded murder, and the facts present the murderers as fiends of the deepest dye.

Since writing the foregoing we have been informed that two young men, by the name of Phillips, and another whose name we have been unable to obtain, have acknowledged the murder of both the Pillows. Their statement, as to the cause of the murder, is as follows:

A few weeks since, at a party in the neighborhood, one of the young men Phillips and William Pillow had a difficulty, during which Pillow drew his pistol on Phillips, but was prevented from using it by those present. Shortly after this, Phillips went out into the yard, and while out there was fired at by some person. Phillips then said he intended to kill the person who shot at him as soon as he found out who did it. We understand that he had, a few days before the murder, stated that he had learned who shot at him.

All three of those men have left the country. Several parties have been out searching for them.

## TEXAS CATTLE.

### "These Despised Bovines" a Positive Blessing.

[From Turf, Field and Farm.]

After all the outcry against Texas cattle in Illinois, Chicago, the commercial emporium of the State, has been forced to acknowledge that these despised bovines have conferred a positive blessing upon her people. Beef is a healthy article of food, and nothing so much affects the good standing of a city, sanitary and otherwise, as a short supply of wholesome beef. It is the food of the masses as well as of those in more prosperous circumstances. It furnishes the toiling thousands with that muscle which enables them to labor and not be oppressed with fatigue. Beef is an essential article of daily diet and it should be kept within the means of all. Those who conspire to raise the price of steaks beyond the limited purse of the poor man, weaken and demoralize labor, retard prosperity, bring out the dangerous spirit of discontent—in short, conspire against the best interests of the community. The true mission of the State is to protect her people from conspiracy of this kind. And, therefore, Illinois was not true to herself when she framed a law in the interests of the monopolists, excluding Texas cattle from her markets. We have denounced this law as odious, as oppressive to labor, and as the outgrowth of corruption and superstition. The fanatics raved at our outspoken opinion, and the monopolists berated us. But spite of this, the triumph of truth and justice is near at hand. Read the following extract from the report of the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company, which we find published in the Chicago Times:

"This city and the great Northwest may feel proud to have published to the world so good an exhibit of the live stock trade. Much credit is due to the State of Texas for a large amount of cattle furnished our market for distribution during the past year, which were generally in a good condition and healthy. It will be noticed that the receipts of hogs during the summer months were largely increased, and the falling off of the same during the fall packing from that of past years, which will necessarily carry the packing season into the first two months of the new year, and fair receipts for those months I think may be expected. A great decline in prices of live hogs occurred December 15; hence the falling off of receipts from last year; otherwise this report would have shown thousands in excess."

Decrease in the receipts of hogs............44,913
Increase in the receipts of cattle............73,578
Increase in the receipts of sheep............60,497

Texas, we see, furnished a large amount of the cattle consumed, and these cattle, says the report, were in "a good condition and healthy." Mark you, this is Illinois, where it was thought a Texas steer could not tread without sowing the seeds of fatal epidemic! What will the Solons at Springfield do now? Will they still insist that Texas is a breeder of contagion? Will they obstinately bolster up monopoly? or will they agree with the Turf, Field and Farm that what is called the Texas cattle fever is due either to local causes, or to a barbarous system of transportation?

## A SINGULAR SCENE.

### A Father Refuses to Permit a Daughter to See her Dead Mother.

[From the Baltimore American, 20th.]

It is perhaps as well that death has not the pang in prospect for humanity of forcing us to assist at our own obsequies, and of compelling us to ride in the same carriage with all who come to do the mourning at our funeral. A more dreadful possibility it would be hard to realize. As it is, we bid the world farewell with a vague hope that it will see an old acquaintance through the last scene in his own little tragedy or farce, as the case may be, and go to sleep with the reflection that after all the very end does not matter much. Those who are after us know and feel that they owe us this obligation, at least, to see us comfortably "tucked up," and put away with the past before they can with appetite enjoy the provision we have made more for ourselves than for them, but which cannot go out with us in the undertaker's casket.

A scene was enacted at the Baltimore Cemetery on Sunday last, which for the time being produced very unpleasant feelings to many persons who stood beside an open grave, and painfully illustrated to what an extent an unforgiving spirit can go, and if there is any truth that the spirits of the dead revisit this earth, most surely will the conscience of at least one person be sorely troubled. Many months since a young lady residing in this city married against the wishes of her father, and as a punishment for her disobedience the father declared that the daughter should never again behold the face of her mother, and as far as the life of the mother was concerned, he kept his vow. At last the mother sickened; was informed that she must die; but still the obdurate father would not allow the daughter to visit her mother in the dying hour. The mother died, and on last Sunday the daughter, with a heart almost breaking with anguish, followed the funeral train to the Baltimore Cemetery. She begged, plead and entreated to be permitted to have just one look at the face of her mother, but the father refused to have the lid of the coffin removed. The anguish of the sorrow-stricken daughter was painful in the extreme, and at last grief became so violent that the bystanders gave vent to their feelings in such a manner that the father consented for the removal of the coffin lid, but it was only raised "ever so little," but that was enough for the daughter to catch a glimpse of those features, which, in years gone by, were wont to make her young heart as warm as a summer's day. The weeping daughter would have kissed those lips cold in death, but the lid was ordered to be refastened, and a few moments afterward the body was lowered into the narrow pit, there to remain until such time as the Giver of all Good shall separate the righteous from the wicked. The heart-broken daughter lingered about the grave until the unmerciful clods covered all that was most dear to her on earth, and, then turning away from the hallowed spot, wended her steps toward the city.

### A Jersey Negro Imposes on Mr. Snoopy.

[From the Paterson (N. J.) Guardian.]

George Thompson (colored) was up on the charge of having attempted to defraud Mr. Snoopy by selling him a cat skinned and dressed, and the tail cut close off behind. It appeared the negro had professed to be one Cato Geroe, and, thus imposing on the confidence of Mr. Snoopy, sold him the carcass of the cat for a wild rabbit. The negro averred that he had just shot the rabbit on Preakness hill, and asked 75 cents for it. Mr. Snoopy offered him fifty, and finally a compromise was effected on sixty-two-and-a-half cents, which was accordingly paid the negro. Mr. Snoopy did not discover the mistake until he got home and found by the claws that it was a cat. As the negro was willing to return the 62½ cents to Mr. Snoopy, and protested his innocence of any intention to defraud, he was let off with a small fine; but on going out of the door the black ape showed his impudence by "mewing" like a cat as he passed Mr. Snoopy, whereupon the Recorder brought him back and sent him to jail for ten days.

The Recorder, turning to Mr. Snoopy, gave him a lecture for bringing such a case before the court, and told that gentleman that he was surprised to learn of a member of the Board of Education (where anatomy had been adopted as a study), who didn't know the difference between a skinned rabbit and a stuffed cat. Mr. Snoopy, in reply, declared the negro had been guilty of fraud, and had deceived him by bobbing the cat's tail off close to the thighs. The Recorder then dismissed the complaint.

Extraordinary Inducements Offered

—IN—

DRY GOODS!

—AT—

WILLIAM H. ANDREWS'
140 Market St., bet. Fourth and Fifth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Having just returned from the Eastern Market, I am now prepared to offer to the citizens of Louisville and vicinity an unusually large assortment of Domestic Dry Goods, Linens, Housekeeping Goods, &c., together with full lines of Black and Fancy Silks, Black and Colored Alpacas, Crown Poplins, Irish Poplins, Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, and Small Wares, bought with gold at the lowest figure, and will be sold correspondingly low.

Special Bargains in the Housekeeping Department.
Splendid 10-4 Linen Sheetings, only $1 per yard.
Good Irish Linens only 35 cents.
Table Damasks, Napkins, Towels, Marseilles Quilts, &c.,

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

BARGAINS IN SILKS!

A Reduction of from 10 to 30 per cent. on all styles of Silks.

I am now offering a fine assortment of BLACK SILKS, which are superior to any ever before shown in this market;
All shades of Rep Silks for Party and Street Dresses;
Striped and Plaid Silks, all styles.
Trimming Satins in great variety.
DRESS GOODS—Black Alpacas and Wool DeLaines, Light colored Poplins, Fancy Plaid Goods, just opened at low figures.
Kid Gloves in new shades, very desirable; also a large line of Particolored Kids.
Best Prints, new styles, 12 1-2c; Sprague's Remnant Prints only 10c.
Hope, Lonsdale, Semper Idem, "Fruit of Loom," and all other favorite brands Bleached Cottons in stock.
Also Pepperell, Utica, Androscoggin, and Waltham double-fold Sheetings.
☞ All the above goods have been received during the past week, direct from the New York market, and I will guarantee the prices to be the VERY LOWEST.
Samples and price lists mailed to the country on application.

WILLIAM H. ANDREWS,
140 Market st., between Fourth and Fifth.

# JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Jan. 23.

A great many farmers were in town yesterday, but they knew nothing new.

Monday's COURIER-JOURNAL can be obtained at Byle & Ferrier's news stand at the post-office, as well as all other late periodicals.

F. R. Lewis, Deputy City Assessor, is busily engaged in making the assessments for 1870.

Chas. V. McCann, County Auditor, has recovered from the injuries received in his recent adventures with the storm.

Trains resumed regular trips on the main line of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad yesterday, the break at the Miami river having been repaired.

Three cases of disorderly appeared before Judge Mathews for disposition yesterday; two were dismissed, the third fined in the sum of $10 65.

There is said to be a school teacher in Charlestown whose only objection to teaching algebra is that he has so many babies to nurse that he cannot get time to solve the problems.

The towboat Tigress, while moored above Barmore's ship yard, on Friday evening, caught fire from the smoke stack and narrowly escaped total destruction.

Trains leave for New Albany on Sunday as follows: 8:15, 9:45, 11:15, A. M.; 1:45, 3:15, 4:45, 6:15, 8:15, P. M. The last train leaves for New Albany at 11:00 o'clock.

The thanks of the reporter are due to Mrs. Matthew Carroll for kindness extended to his wife, who was suddenly taken sick on Wall street yesterday.

Capt. G. A. Darling, who left this place with his wife for South Carolina several weeks ago for his lady's health, has himself been taken sick, and is dangerously ill with the heart disease at Edgefield C. H., South Carolina.

Rev. William Langarl will preach in Dr. Fields' church this morning and evening. Morning subject—"The downfall of Rome and the coming of Christ as connected with the present Ecumenical council."

Professor J. Stanley Grimes, of New York city, will lecture on "Temperance" in Holms & Thiss' Hall, this (Sunday) evening at 3 o'clock. Professor Grimes is well known in the East as a popular lecturer, and will prove an interesting speaker.

Father Garesche, of St. Louis, commences the Jubilee in St. Augustine Catholic Church at 10 o'clock this morning, which will continue through the week. At 7 o'clock this evening Father Garesche will announce the order of exercises during the week.

L. A. Mann, Esq., General Superintendent of the United States Clothing Depot at Jeffersonville, was presented with a beautiful Bible on Friday evening by his many friends in the Quartermaster's Department in this city as a token of their high esteem towards him.

The Clarke county central turnpike held an election of officers yesterday in the office of Howard & Read with the following result: Wm. Adams, President; Tobias Himmell, Treasurer; John F. Read, Secretary. Directors, Wm. Adams, Wm. Gilmore, Henry Dillinger, Tobias Himmell, Louis Tuttle, John F. Read, and Abraham Fry. The Board of Directors will meet next Saturday, at 4 o'clock, to hear the complaints of any or all persons whose lands have been assessed too high.

## Insurance Stocks.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

I find the following in the Cincinnati Gazette of the 21st:

NATURE OF INSURANCE STOCKS.

*To the Editor of the Cincinnati Gazette:*

A prominent insurance company, of this city, has issued and circulated, liberally, a card in which is represented the condition of the company.

The capital stock is represented at $100,000, and all paid up. The surplus fund is stated at something over $76,000. This, according to the statement, would show the stock to be worth a premium of 76 per cent. And yet I am informed that the stock of this same company has, within a few days, been sold at public auction at par—nobody being willing to bid anything for this reputed surplus of 76 per cent. This fact would seem to argue either a very close money market, or a want of confidence in the company's statement of the value of its stock. I am, however, possessed of a few facts which may throw some light on this subject. In this same circulating advertising card I find the following as the sum total of liabilities, viz:

Losses adjusted and not paid............None.
Losses reported, but not ascertained, about..$1,500

In glancing hastily over the records of the courts to-day, I find suits against this same company for more than $40,000, every dollar of which, with costs and interest, will most likely have to be paid. Indeed, it has been stated to me, on the very best authority, that the active officer of the company—the Vice President—in speaking of one of the largest claims for which suit is brought, says that the claim is right and just, and ought to be paid, but he had no power to pay.

If we are to inquire into the causes of the depreciation of the Cincinnati Insurance stocks, and the bad repute of some of our companies, the answer may be found, in part at least, in the fact that people lack confidence in the integrity of published statements, and in the disposition of the underwriter to pay losses which even the officers admit to be just. If the representative officer of the company to which I have referred will not take it unkindly, I will suggest that, hereafter, the losses under policies issued by him be referred for adjustment to the famous committee of three, of which he is one of the most efficient and faithful members. I would also further suggest that, inasmuch as there is no place in this city where bonds can be kept with any sort of safety or security, if any such property comes into his possession, it be sent at once to Wall street, New York, where it is free from every description of danger.

A.

Wouldn't it be well for our merchants, some of whom send to Cincinnati for some of their insurance, to take into consideration the remarkable statements contained in this communication? Here is a company, with a reported surplus of 76 per cent., whose stock sells only at par? Why is this? There is a loss of about $40,000 due the owners of the steamers "America" and "United States," which, with commendable caution (?), they omit from their liabilities; and yet the courts of Cincinnati have just decided the "America" claim to be a good one, and will doubtless so decide the "United States" case, which comes up for trial on to-morrow (Monday). The investment public of Cincinnati seem to have a just idea, at any rate, of the value of this vaunting concern.

Let our merchants, steamboatmen, and others beware how they insure in such concerns.

MAIN STREET.

## The Exodus of the Blacks.

[From the Richmond Dispatch.]

The news from the country is that a sort of panic on the subject of emigration rages amongst the blacks. On Monday upwards of three hundred came by the Danville train from Halifax to take the Southside road at the Junction. They were destined for the Gulf States. More than three hundred were left in and near Halifax waiting for opportunity to take the train. We learn that the passion for travel and for making way towards the tropics is wide-spread and enthusiastic.

We have no idea that this exodus will continue to be marked by this enthusiasm, amounting, as we learn, in some localities to singing and shouting with a strength of voice that makes the woods and hills and valleys ring and reverberate for miles around. But we have not a doubt that the current of black emigration will continue until finally few are left but the aged and infirm.

We repeat that we have no unkind feeling toward the colored people, and we would not use even the slightest agency of force to hasten their departure from Virginia. Yet we look upon their removal South as the very best thing for themselves, as it certainly will be for Virginia. The further they go South, till they reach the center of the globe, the more genial will they find the climate. They will be the more comfortable and contented the further they go. And we believe that it is their instinctive inclination that leads them to draw nearer to the tropics, and not any unfriendliness or unkind treatment that stimulates their multitudinous emigration to the sunny fields of the far South.

# River News.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Cincinnati.........UNITED STATES.........3 P. M.

ARRIVALS—Jan. 22.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ben. Franklin, Cin. | Gen. Lytle, Cin. |
| Tarascon, Henderson. | Glendale, Pittsburg. |
| Lawrence, Nashville. | |

DEPARTURES—Jan. 22.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ben. Franklin, Cin. | Gen. Lytle, Cin. |
| Tarascon, Henderson. | Mary Houston, N. O. |
| Pink Varble, Tenn. riv. | Glendale, St. Louis. |
| Lawrence, Cin. | |

THE RIVER is falling slowly, having fallen only two feet within the 48 hours ending at 6 P. M. yesterday, with 32 feet in the canal and 30 feet in the chute. The weather before noon yesterday was mild and clear, and in the afternoon cloudy and sultry warm, with strong indications of rain before morning. Business on the levee was moderately active.

The Sam. Roberts, from Pittsburg, with a full tow of coal for this port, arrived yesterday.

The tow boat Raven was due last night with a tow of salt for below.

The Sam J. Hale will pass down this morning at 10 o'clock for Memphis.

The Armadillo leaves here next Wednesday direct for Arkansas river.

The United States is the regular mail line packet for Cincinnati this evening at 3 P. M.

The Emperor, from New Orleans to Cincinnati, was looked for last night.

The Alice Dean was due last night from Memphis, with a big lot of freight for this port, including 300 bales of cotton.

The Glendale, from Pittsburg to St. Louis, passed down yesterday with 304 tons of freight and drawing 7½ feet of water.

Capt. T. T. Wright, formerly commander of the steamer Blue Wing, was in the city yesterday and stopping at the National Hotel.

The Belle Vernon, Kenton and Waunita were to leave Cincinnati yesterday evening, and are looked for at this port this morning.

The Maggie Hays left Pittsburg for New Orleans last Wednesday with 4,500 plows and 130 wagons.

The Lawrence, from Nashville to Cincinnati, passed up yesterday morning, and put off some iron for Bridgeford & Co., and a lot of plows for Dodge, Rhorer & Co.

The reports from all points are that the rivers are falling, but, from every appearance yesterday evening, they would soon commence to rise again.

On account of high water the Spray, for Nashville, and Nellie Rogers, for St. Louis, were unable to get under the bridge at Cincinnati. Both will be here Monday morning, and leave as advertised.

Bird Levi, agent of the Virginia, received a dispatch yesterday evening dated New Orleans, January 22d, saying that she would be at this port next Friday, and leave on Tuesday, February 1st.

The Tom Jasper, on her last trip to New Orleans, ran from St. Paul to the latter point without change of pilots. The St. Louis Democrat says this is "the first instance of the kind on record."

The new boat M. J. Wicks is about completed and will raise steam Monday. She will leave direct for New Orleans Wednesday. As the Wicks is the largest stern-wheel boat ever built in the United States, we will give a full description of her in Tuesday morning's issue.

The Red-river steamer Bradish Johnson ascending and Julia A. Rudolph descending, on Sunday last, when opposite Harris' wood yard, collided. The Rudolph was a little damaged, but not of much consequence. The Bradish Johnson, we believe, did not sustain any damage.

The Garrett and barges, which left New Orleans for Cincinnati last Thursday night, has 1,400 barrels of molasses, 225 hhds sugar, 180 tons marble and 30 tons scrap iron. All her sugar and molasses, except 200 barrels of the latter, go to Pittsburg.

The splendid Louisville and New Orleans packet, Mary Houston, Capt. Dunham in command, with H. H. Walker and Lem Segbrook in the office, left the city wharf yesterday for New Orleans with a fine trip of freight and people. She was to land at New Albany and take on a big lot of horses and mules.

The steamer Pink Varble, Capt. Selby on the roof, with John Briggs and Harry McDowell, clerks, left the city wharf yesterday evening, about 5 o'clock, for Tennessee river, with a very fair trip and engagements below to fill out. The Varble is a regular Tennessee river packet, and shippers would advance their interests by sustaining boats in this trade.

Col. Shirley, of Kingston, Tennessee, has leased the steamer Minnie, and will run her on the French Broad as a trading boat. Col. Byrd's new boat, the Hugh Martin, will be completed and ready for operation by the 1st of March. The steamer Alert has been purchased by the E. T. and Va. R. R., and is assigned to the upper trade, between London and points above.

Louisiana exchanges state that there is a proposition on foot to turn Red river through the bayou at Lattier's Dirt-house, and back to the old river again just below Scopin's Cut-off, thus shortening the river seven or eight miles, and cutting off Tom's bayou entirely. It states that certain parties are endeavoring to get legislative action in regard to it. Captain Adams, who has built already two boats at Little Rock, is at work on a steamboat for Colonel Nash, of Fort Gibson, in the Cherokee Nation, to be used as a ferry-boat across the Arkansas river at that point. The engine will be furnished by Wiscott & Co., Cincinnati. The hull is built of native wood, and the boat, with the exception of the engine, will be entirely constructed there. Although not celebrated for boat-building, Little Rock has turned out several steamboats in time, some of which, as passenger boats, navigated the Arkansas long and successfully.

The St. Louis Democrat of the 21st says: Capt. James Ward, President of the Northern Line Packet Company, resigned that position on Wednesday last. He also sold his entire interest in the stock of that company. For the first time in twenty-four years he is entirely uninterested in steamboat stock, owning not one dollar's worth in any steamer or steamboat association. We have not learned what business he will turn his attention to. Capt. Ward is one of our oldest boatmen, going on the river as a carpenter, changing to pilot, and soon after to commander. He built the St. Croix in 1844 for himself, Hiram Bersee, Wm. Cupp and James Morgan. The carpenter work he did himself. This boat was remarkable for her lasting qualities, and we believe the hull is still in use. Capt. Ward afterward built the St. Peters, and his career since has been marked by notable success, the result of steady perseverance and fair dealing. What business the veteran will now engage in has not transpired.

## River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

PITTSBURG, Jan. 22, M.—The Monongahela is falling, with 9 feet 6 inches water in the channel. Allegheny 10 feet 8 inches and falling. At Greensboro, 5½ feet and stationary. At Brownsville, 8½ feet and stationary. At Oil City, 5 feet 10 inches and falling. Weather mild and cloudy. Thermometer 45.

The R. C. Gray leaves for St. Louis to-day. The St. Charles has not arrived. Unless she arrives soon she will have to lay over one week, as the new Cincinnati packet, Arlington, is now entitled to the freight. She departs on Tuesday.

The tow-boats Eagle, Hercules, Lioness, Wilson and Warner have departed for Louisville, with 46 barges, containing 500,000 bushels of coal. But little if any more coal will be shipped on this rise. Business on the wharf continues very dull.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 22, M.—The river has fallen 8 inches. Now 52 feet 9 inches in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 40.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 22, P. M.—Port list—Arrived—Glendale from Pittsburg. Departed—Edinburg for Evansville, Sam J. Hale for Memphis, Spray for Nashville, Waunita for New Orleans, Belle Vernon do., Glendale for St. Louis. River 53 feet 2 inches.

EVANSVILLE, IND., Jan. 22.—Cloudy and mild. Mercury 34 to 54. The river, after rising four inches in the last 24 hours, is stationary, or declining; is three feet below high water of 1867. Port list—Rose Hite, Louisville and return, 7 o'clock last night; Evansville, from upper Green river, 5 A. M.; Sam Orr, Cairo and return; Petrolia No. 6, Henderson and return; Norman, to Cincinnati at 12 M.; Morning Star, Louisville and return at 2 45 P. M.; Milbry, to Eastport; Crescent City, to Petersburg. The Sam Orr and Evansville came in full. All the packets went out with moderate trips except the Norman. The Sallie passed down without landing at 4 A. M. The damage to property by high water has been light, much less than anticipated. All danger is now over, unless another rise follows. There is a large amount of New Orleans freight awaiting shipment. The Ohio river line is again down above Rockport.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 22.—The river has fallen 3 feet in the last twenty-four hours, and is still falling; 25 feet on Harpeth shoals. Weather cloudy and windy. Arrived, Rover, Pittsburg; departed, Ella Hughes, Upper Cumberland.

CAIRO, ILL., Jan. 22.—Port list—Tom Jasper, St. Louis to New Orleans, 9 P. M.; Quickstep, Evansville packet, 12 M.; Lumsden, Nashville packet, 12 M.; P. W. Strader, Louisville to New Orleans, 4 A. M.; St. Joe, Memphis to St. Louis, 6; Emma No. 3, New Orleans to Cincinnati, 7; Julia, Vicksburg to St. Louis, 8; Hornet No. 2, New Orleans to Pittsburg, 10; Robt. Burns, Cincinnati to Memphis, 11; Emilie Labarge, St. Louis to New Orleans, 2; H. M. Shreve, St. Louis to Red river, 6. River rose 15 inches. Weather clear. Mercury 60.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 22.—Arrived—St. John, from Quincy. Departed—Colorado, for Memphis. River rising slowly, and ice running out. Weather mild and raining.

CHANGE OF FIRM.

ISAACS & JONES,
106 Fourth Street, Louisville, Ky.

GREAT SACRIFICE OF DRY GOODS
FOR FIVE DAYS,
Commencing Monday, January 24.

Owing to a change of firm about the 29th inst., our entire stock will be offered at a GREAT SACRIFICE FOR CASH. The following are a few of the many goods offered:

Bleached and Brown Cottons, all widths; Irish Linens, Table Damask, Towels, Napkins, Flannels, Cassimeres, Jeans, Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, Corsets, Hoop Skirts, White Goods, Embroideries, &c.; fine lot Black Silks, Lusters, Plain and Plaid Poplins, &c.

A rare chance for buyers to lay in their supplies. Call early, before the rush.

ISAACS & JONES.

NOTICE TO THE LADIES.

For thirty days I offer my entire stock of Ladies' Wear at greatly reduced prices.

French Cambric Ladies' Wear,
Ladies' Linen Wear,
25 per cent. cheaper than can be made at home.

Cambric Tucked Skirts at $2 00.

250 elegant Embroidered Bands and Sleeves at $2.

3,000 yards Real Val. Lace, very cheap.

5,000 yards Edging and Inserting, 50 per cent. reduction.

Real Val. and Point Applique Collars and Hdkfs at 75c, $1, $2, $2 50, and $4, worth from $3 to $12.

A lot of elegant Party Fans, very cheap.

For bargains call at
DORA SCHULZ'S.

Dr. Blondin, Dentist.

Beautiful sets of teeth for $15. No charge for the painless extraction of teeth. Fresh gas made daily. No. 138 Fourth st., bet. Green and Walnut.

[CUT THIS OUT.]

DR. LANCASTER

HAS had more experience in his "specialty" than any other physician in America, and has cured in Louisville alone upward of 15 000 cases. GONORRHEA cured in from two to five days. SYPHILIS, Gleet, Stricture, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Itch, &c., cured in half the usual time. SPERMATORRHEA, Impotency, Pain in the Back and all troubles arising from Self-Abuse, positively and speedily cured. Those seeking medical advice ought to know that many who pretend to be "doctors" are not graduates of medicine, and have no right to practice. Dr. L.'s diploma hangs in his office, and thousands of other testimony will be shown to patients. FEMALE DISEASES treated with eminent success. Suppressions, Irregularities, Whites, Painful Menstruation, &c., speedily cured. FEMALE PILLS (Sugar-coated)—A positive remedy for all obstructions. Price $2. Best quality of male safes 50 cents each, or 5 for $2. Medical pamphlet sent FREE. Office, 104½ Fifth street, near Market. Consultation FREE. Hours—8 A. M. to 9 P. M.; Sunday, 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.

# Railway News.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington
SHORT LINE RAILROAD.

*No Change of Cars—Time Only Five Hours.*

FARE $3.50 TO DEPOTS, HOTELS OR RESIDENCE IN CINCINNATI.

No Extra Charge for Handling Baggage.

Many Hours Quicker than Competing Routes

| Leave. | | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| 9:30 A. M. | Cincinnati and Eastern Mail<br>Daily except Sunday | 12:00 night |
| 2:55 P. M. | Cincinnati and East'n Express<br>Daily | 12:30 P. M. |
| 11:10 P. M. | Cincinnati and East'n Express<br>Daily except Saturdays<br>Sleeping Cars open at 9 P. M. | 4:55 A. M. |
| 5:55 A. M. | Lexington Mail | 6:35 P. M. |
| 2:20 P. M. | Lexington Express | 10:55 A. M. |
| 4:25 P. M. | Lagrange Accommodation<br>Daily except Sunday | 8:40 A. M. |

The 2:55 P. M. (Sundays) is the only train by any route from Louisville that makes connections with trunk lines leaving Cincinnati Sunday night.

Nov. 14, 1869. SAM'L GILL, Gen'l Supt.

UNION
RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT TICKET OFFICE,
*Corner Fourth and Main Sts.*

Correct information given in regard to all routes. Telegraph in same office. jall dtf

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

| Leave. | | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| 7:50 A. M. | No. 1 Memp. & Nash. Mail<br>(Daily except Sunday.) | 11:00 P. M. |
| 4:30 P. M. | No. 3 New Orleans Exp<br>(Daily.) | 9:15 A. M. |
| 12 30 A. M. | No. 5 Nashville Exp<br>(Daily.) | 1:55 P. M. |
| 8:30 A. M. | No. 7 Mt. Vernon Exp<br>(Daily except Sunday.) | 2:05 P. M. |
| 3:15 P. M. | No. 17 Bardstown Ac<br>(Daily except Sundays.) | 8:30 A. M. |

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS R. R.

| Leave. | | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| 7:00 A. M. | (Daily except Sunday.) | 3:20 P. M. |
| 9:50 A. M. | No. 17, New York Exp<br>(Daily except Sunday.) | 12:30 P. M. |
| 2:30 P. M. | No. 5, Express<br>(Daily.) | 1:15 A. M. |
| 11:00 P. M. | No. 7, Night Express<br>(Daily except Saturday.) | 6:50 A. M. |
| | Sunday special from Indianapolis | 11:30 P. M. |

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO R. R.

| Leave. | | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| 6:30 A. M. | No. 3. Chic. Mail & Exp<br>(Daily except Sunday.) | 7:00 P. M. |

The Directors of the Indiana and Illinois Central railroad have ratified a contract for building the road made by the President with Champlin & Lazare, of New York city.

The grand excursion tendered the merchants and manufacturers of Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Louisville to Savannah, Georgia, will take place on Tuesday. The train leaves Louisville Tuesday morning at 12:30 A. M.

On Tuesday next the people of Monroe county vote whether or not the county will be taxed for the purpose of making an appropriation of $85,000 to aid in the construction of the Cincinnati and St. Louis Air Line railway. It is likely the proposition will be defeated, as the people in the Southern portion of the county are opposed to the proposition.

G. S. Schuyler, of New York city, President, and Henry Crawford, Esq., Attorney of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railway are in New Albany on important business connected with the old pioneer road of Indiana. Within the past ten days the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have established an all rail connection between Baltimore and New York and Philadelphia, thus affording an unbroken and speedy transit of freight from Louisville to these cities. In the spring and summer seasons the rail and water routes will be used in conjunction, and the shipper can select either at his option.

Advices from the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad yesterday evening were that the road would receive no more through freight until the vast amount of freights that have recently accumulated upon them have been sent forward. From 80 to 100 loaded cars have been sent out daily over the N. & C. R. R., yet the yard at that depot has been inadequate to hold all the cars constantly arriving off the Louisville and Nashville railroad, in consequence of which cars have been sent to switches 8 or 9 miles out on the road to await their turn to be sent forward. It is stated that one hundred and fifty or two hundred through cars are standing on the side tracks, and the number is being daily increased from the L. & N. R. R. It appears that the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad does not lack cars, as a considerable number of the cars are green-line cars, belonging to other roads. The great trouble is the want of engines. This difficulty Col. Cole, the President of the road, is using all due diligence to overcome. He has already obtained two locomotives from the Louisville and Nashville railroad, and is trying to make arrangements with the Memphis and Charleston railroad by which that road will carry its trains from Stevenson to Chattanooga. If this arrangement should be consummated it will relieve the road to a great extent of its present embarrassment. At any rate there is but little prospect at present for the blockade to be removed in less than eight or ten days. In consequence of this blockade it is very probable that the Louisville and Nashville railroad will have to stop receiving through freights to points South via Nashville and Chattanooga railroad. If the L. and N. R. R. should notify shippers that no more through freights for points South would be received for several days, they should not find fault, for it has the capacity to move all the freights that are offering. The whole trouble is with connecting lines.

[OFFICIAL.]

## BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, 1870.

Present—Wm. F. Duerson, President, and all the members except Messrs. Coke, Jones and McCulloch.

The Journal of the previous meeting was read and approved.

A communication was read from His Honor, the Mayor, transmitting the bonds of I. M. St. John, City Engineer, and Scott Newman, Superintendent of the Alms-house, which were referred to the Committee on Elections and Bonds.

A message was read from the Mayor in reference to the opening and extension of Market street eastward, which was referred to Committee on Streets, E. D.

A message was read from the Mayor in reference to the supply of medicines to the jail, which was referred to the Committee on Health.

The Mayor transmitted a proposition from Birch Musselman, Esq., proposing to furnish the Almshouse, Work-house and Water Works with light, by Ward's gas generator, which was referred to Committee on Gas and Water.

The Mayor transmitted an ordinance drawn by the City Attorney, entitled "An ordinance concerning old liabilities," which was read once, and, on motion, its further consideration was made the special order at 9 o'clock at next meeting.

A message was received from the Mayor, transmitting a proposition to sell to the city eight and one-half acres of ground adjoining the workhouse, for quarry purposes, at $1,500 per acre, which was referred to the Joint Committee on Work-house.

The Mayor submitted a communication from the City Engineer in regard to the drainage at Eighteenth and Kentucky streets, which was read, and a resolution adopting authorizing the Mayor and City Engineer to have the necessary work done.

The Mayor transmitted copies of the resolutions adopted by the citizens' meeting asking the Council to donate $1,000 for the Cave City sufferers, and $500 to the sufferers in this city by the late tornado and flood. When the previous question being demanded, was carried by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Duerson, Brobston, Fuller, Fulton, German, Davies, Burnett, Long, McAteer, McDermott, O'Connor, Orrill, Tapp, Vissman, Walton and Walling—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Clemmons, Dix, Gray and Jefferson—4.

When the resolution granting $1,000 to the sufferers of Cave City was adopted.

The resolution granting $500 to the sufferers by the late flood in the city was taken up and read; when Mr. Orrill moved to amend by striking out $500 and inserting $1,000, upon which the previous question was demanded by Mr. McAteer and carried by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Brobston, Fuller, Fulton, Davies, Burnett, Long, O'Connor, Orrill, Tapp, Vissman and Walton—11.

NAYS—Messrs. Duerson, Clemmons, Dix, German, Gray, Jefferson, McAteer, McDermott and Walling—9.

When the resolution appropriating $1,000 to the city sufferers was adopted.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, authorizing the Mayor to have executed and issue to the School Board $85,000, in city bonds of $1,000 each, for the benefit of the School Board, was received.

Mr. McAteer moved its reference, when, on motion of Mr. Clemmons, the motion of reference was tabled by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Duerson, Brobston, Clemmons, Dix, Fulton, German, Gray, Davies, Burnett, Long, O'Connor, Orrill, Tapp, Vissman, Walton and Walling—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Fuller, Jefferson and McAteer—3.

When the resolution was adopted.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

R. B. Houpt, $120, for work at Hospital.
Stein & Constance, $3 65, for work for the city.
T. T. Hickey and others, $3,102 01, claims against the city.
Bondurant & Todd, $210, for cement.
Work-house, $1,878 39, expenses for December.
J. B. Montgomery & Co., $5 90, for work on new jail.
J. S. Lithgow & Co., $18, for stove furnished Assessor.
C. U. Shreve & Co., $16 94, for repairs to market house.
Stuckey & Barret, $14 85, wares furnished the city.
Fire Department, $5,765 76, expenses for December, 1869.
Assistant Street Inspector, W. D., $1,881 75, for repairs for November.

Mr. German, from Committee on Taverns and Groceries, Eastern district, reported sundry petitions for taverns and coffeehouses, which were severally granted.

Mr. Gray, from Committee on Bonds, reported the following bonds, which were severally approved, viz:

H. Davis, Market Master of House No. 7.
E. Wilkinson, Market Master of House No. 5.
C. P. Taylor, Market Master of House No. 2.
J. F. Randolph, Market Master of House No. 1.

Mr. Long presented a petition therefor, with a resolution, for the improvement of the gutters north side of Jefferson between Floyd and Preston streets, which was adopted.

Mr. Sacksteder presented a resolution for footways across Clay street, north side of Franklin, which was adopted.

Mr. Jefferson presented a resolution for footways across Preston, north side of Breckinridge, and across Breckinridge, west side of Preston street, which was adopted.

An invitation to the General Council to visit Savannah, Georgia, was read and accepted.

Mr. Dix presented a resolution directing the Mayor to receive from Mrs. Mary T. Duncan the net amount of her tax bill for the year 1863, which was adopted.

Mr. German presented a resolution for the opening of Vine street from Clay to Shelby, which was adopted.

Mr. Brobston presented a resolution raising a joint session this evening at 9½ o'clock to elect a director in the Gas Company, which was adopted.

An additional ordinance for the benefit of the Louisville Bridge Co. and railroads connected therewith, was presented from the Board of Aldermen and read. When Mr. Jefferson moved to refer the same to a special joint committee of both boards.

Mr. Clemmons moved to table the motion of reference, which motion was lost by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Fulton, Gray, Jefferson, Long, McAteer, O'Connor, Sacksteder, Vissman and Walton—9.

NAYS—Messrs. Duerson, Brobston, Clemmons, Dix, Fuller, German, Davies, Burnett, McDermott, Orrill, Tapp and Walling—12.

When the motion of reference was lost by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Brobston, Clemmons, Dix, Fuller, German, Davies, Burnett, McDermott, Tapp and Walling—10.

NAYS—Messrs. Duerson, Fulton, Gray, Jefferson, Long, McAteer, O'Connor, Orrill, Sacksteder, Vissman and Walton—11.

Mr. Jefferson moved to make the ordinance the special order of business the next meeting at 8 o'clock, which motion was, on motion of Mr. Clemmons, tabled by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Dix, Fuller, Fulton, German, Davies, Burnett, Long, McDermott, Orrill, Tapp, Vissman and Walling—13.

NAYS—Messrs. Duerson, Brobston, Clemmons, Gray, Jefferson, McAteer, O'Connor and Sacksteder—8.

Mr. Tapp moved to suspend the rule, which motion was lost, when Mr. Jefferson moved to make the said ordinance the first meeting in February; when Mr. Dix moved as a substitute for said motion to make the same the special order of business the next meeting at 8 o'clock, which motion was adopted.

Mr. Clemmons presented a resolution for footway crossings at York and Chestnut streets, which was adopted.

The two boards having failed to agree upon the adjourning resolution, the Mayor, J. H. Bunce, adjourned the Council to meet again on Thursday evening, January 27, 1870, at 7½ o'clock.

Att: J. M. VAUGHAN, Clerk.

BONDURANT, LEWIS & GAGE,
SUCCESSORS TO
BONDURANT & TODD,
Wholesale Dealers in
Agricultural Implements,
WAGONS,
FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS,
Lime, Cement, Plaster, White Sand, &c.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Calhoun Plows, original pattern;
Richmond Plows, warranted genuine best Cast Steel;
Avery Plow, Cast and Steel;
Also Scrapers and Sweeps;
Fenwick's National Straw Cutter;
Empire Straw-Cutter;
Sanford Straw-Cutter, Nos. 1 and 2;
Southern and Western Corn Sheller;
Horse and Railroad Barrows;
Thimble Skeen and Iron Axle Wagons;
Chain and Cucumber Pumps.
Clover Seed, Orchard Grass Seed, Kentucky Blue-grass, Timothy and Red Top or Herds' Grass Seed.
Also Garden Seed, Potatoes, Onion Sets, &c.
Lime, Cement, White Sand, Plaster, &c.

Buyers and dealers in above goods will find it to their interest to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

BONDURANT, LEWIS & GAGE.
ja23 Su3 1stp

Special Offering!

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

Linens, Damasks, Towels, Napkins, Doylies, Wine Cloth, Hucks, Crashes, Cotton Diaper, New York Mills, Wamsutta, Lonsdale, and Androscoggin Bleached Cottons; 10-4 Bleached and Brown Sheetings, Ticks, Checks, and Ginghams, by

Jas. F. White & Co.

ja13 1stp 118 Market st., bet. Third and Fourth.

JOHN A. KLEIN, President. C. C. FLOWERREE, Vice President. GEO. W. KLEIN, Cashier.

Mississippi Valley Bank,
VICKSBURG, MISS.,

A Bank of Discount and Deposit,
Domestic and Foreign Exchange.

Issues Bills and makes Collections throughout the United States and Europe. Especial attention given to Collections and promptly remitted at lowest rate of exchange on day of payment.

Will Commence Business January 3, 1870.

ja2 dim-1stp

# NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, Jan. 23.

The road-bed of Silver-creek bridge was out of water yesterday.

The police were unable to find any one to arrest yesterday.

Trains for Jeffersonville leave on Sundays as follows: 7:30, 9:00, 10:30 A. M.; 1:00, 2:30, 4:00, 5:30, 7:30, 9:00, 10:30 P. M.

There were seven interments in the Northern burying-ground last week; three of these were still-born children.

Merker & Gwin shipped yesterday, on the Mary Houston, 140 head of horses, 250 head of sheep, and a lot of cattle.

The Mendelssohn Quintette Club will give their concert in the Opera House on Monday night.

A committee of citizens of this place will visit Jeffersonville, on Monday, to consult with Gen. J. A. Potter about the removal of the depot of supplies to this place.

The people in the upper part of the city are justly incensed at the frequent depredations on their poultry-yards for a year past and no arrests made. They are disposed to censure the apparent inefficiency of the police. In justice to the officers of that beat we are requested to state that their route extends over such a wide territory that it is impossible for them to guard every locality.

Patrick Lang, a saloon and boarding-house keeper on the corner of Upper Sixth and Water streets, was brought before Justice Monroe on yesterday morning, charged with assaulting the person of Miss Hester Letcher with attempt to rape. Miss Letcher is a servant girl at the boarding-house of Mrs. Sarah Gilbro. From what we can learn, there is not much in the case. Patrick and Mrs. Gilbro are rivals in business, and considerable animosity exists between them. The preliminary trial is set for Tuesday next at 2 o'clock. Lang gave bail in $100 for his appearance.

COUNCIL MEETING.

The City Council met in special session last evening—all the members present, except Mr. St. John, who was reported sick.

Mr. John B. Winstandley offered an ordinance granting the right of way through the city to the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railway, to connect with the Jeffersonville and Madison railroad upon the line surveyed by I. M. St. John, which is known as the DePauw line. [As the route has already been published in the COURIER-JOURNAL, we omit.—Reporter.]

After the adoption of several amendments relative to the rate of speed, grade of streets, &c., the ordinance and amendments were passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Endris, Fawcett, Hubbard, Jackson, Matthews, Winstandley and Stoy.

NAYS—Messrs. Davis and Pierce.

Mr. Townsend remained outside the bar, and refused to vote.

# Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 23, 1870.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE DAILY.

| | |
|---|---|
| One year, by mail | $12 00 |
| Six Months | 6 00 |
| Three months | 3 25 |
| One month | 1 25 |

To city subscribers, per week, 25 cents, payable to the carrier, or $13 per year when paid at the office. To News Agents, 3 cents per copy.

THE SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL.

| | |
|---|---|
| One year, by mail | $2 00 |
| One year, delivered in the city | 2 50 |

The DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL, including Sunday's issue, by mail, $14 a year; delivered to city subscribers, $15 per year when paid at the office. Payable to the carriers six times a week for 25 cents; seven times a week, 30 cents.

THE WEEKLY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Single copy, one year | $2 00 |
| Single copy, six months | 1 25 |
| Five to ten copies, one year, each | 1 75 |
| Ten to twenty copies, one year, each | 1 65 |
| Twenty copies and over, one year, each | 1 50 |

An extra copy is allowed to the club agent for every club of ten at $1 65 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional ten subscribers; and an extra copy is allowed for every club of twenty at $1 50 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional twenty subscribers.

PAYMENTS ALWAYS TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

Money may be sent in postoffice orders or drafts, and when these can not be procured by mail at our risk; in the latter instance the money to be inclosed in the presence of the Postmaster, whose certificate will be required in case of its loss.

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT GRATIS ON APPLICATION.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

[*Eight lines of solid agate to constitute a square.*]

Daily Courier-Journal.

FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES—$1 25 per square for each insertion.

SECOND AND THIRD PAGES—$1 per square for each insertion for the first week; 80 cents per square for each insertion for the second week, and 70 cents per square for each insertion thereafter. One square one month, $18; two months, $30; three months, $40; every other day one month, $10; two months, $19; three months, $25.

"For Sale," "To Rent," "Wants," "Boarding," &c., marriages, deaths, obituaries, society and religious notices, 10 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement for less than 50 cents.

"City Features" 40 cents per line, "City Items" 30 cents per line, "Local Notices" 20 cents per line and "Special Notices," 15 cents per line, each insertion. "Medical," "Astrologist" and "Lottery" advertisements 50 per cent. additional.

Cuts and stereotype advertisements double price. Double column advertisements 50 per cent. additional. Advertisements to occupy fixed places 20 per cent. additional.

All advertisements, except for established business houses, with whom we have running accounts, must be paid for in advance.

All bills due on first insertion of advertisement. All bills with regular advertisers rendered monthly.

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square of eight lines solid agate for each insertion. No advertisement or notice for less than $1. Special notices, items, &c., double the rates of daily.

☞ Rejected articles will not be returned to writers, and all news matter which is used will be paid for if the charge be specified by the correspondent.

## RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

The Episcopalians of Brooklyn have subscribed $16,000 toward purchasing an Episcopal residence for the Bishop.

Seventy-six members have been added to the Congregational Church in Washington City at the four last communions.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has been struck with paralysis on one side, and his life has been in imminent danger.

Two members of the Ecumenical Council have died in Rome since its organization—one, Cardinal Pentini, and the other, the Bishop of Panama.

It is said that twenty of the twenty-eight Episcopal churches in Maine support their pastors and pay incidental expenses by public Sunday collections.

The Presbyterian Board of Education reports that there are now more candidates for the ministry than at any time since the year following the revival of 1858.

The revival in Hamilton, Ohio, is still progressing in all the churches. It is said to be the most thorough and wide-spread that has been known for thirty years.

During the year ending in last November, eighty-one Methodist ministers, belonging to the several conferences, died, being something less than one to each hundred.

Rev. E. P. Ingersoll, of the Congregational church, accepts the call, previously declined, to the Reformed church at South Brooklyn, Indiana. Salary, five thousand dollars.

The Congregational church at Townsend Center, Massachusetts, have voted to discontinue the use of fermented wines at their communion services, using instead the expressed juice of raisins.

The German Reformed Church, by the last reports, contains four Synods, thirty-two classes, five hundred and twenty-four ministers, and one hundred and twenty thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight members. Its main strength is in Pennsylvania.

The Mormon schism is rapidly on the increase. There are over two thousand apostates now in Utah. They intend publishing a daily paper, and promise to make rich and startling developments.

There are one hundred and twenty-eight Roman Catholic monasteries in the United States, where men live under vows of celibacy and poverty, and three hundred nunneries of various grades.

Rev. Samuel Clements, rector of Calvary Church, Clifton, Cincinnati, in consequence of the impaired health of his wife, rendering a change of climate necessary, has resigned the parish, to take effect February 1.

Rev. Emerson Judd, of the Episcopal Seminary of Dubuque, Iowa, recently supplied the pulpit of the Congregational Church in that city, without surplice or gown, and used the ordinary service of that church.

Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, said in his debate with Alexander Campbell, "No enlightened Catholic holds the Pope's infallibility to be an article of faith. I do not, and none of my brethren that I know of do."

While Father Hyacinthe was in this country, a friend, alluding to the peculiarity of his condition, asked him: "Under the present circumstances, what are you going to do?" His answer was, "I am going to pray and wait."

The subjects to be discussed at the Roman Council will be the celibacy of the preists, the infallibility of the Pope, the assumption of the Virgin, magnetism and spiritualism, the theater, dueling, and the condition of the priests.

Rev. H. D. Moore, pastor of the Vine-street Congregational Church, reports twelve accessions at the last communion, and near forty have already signified their intention to unite at the next communion. The attendance and interest in this congregation have greatly improved.

Rev. Father Baltes, of Belleville, has been appointed Catholic Bishop of Southern Illinois, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Bishop Junker. Bishop Baltes is a native of Pennsylvania, and was educated at Montreal, Canada.

The new Methodist church, known as St. Paul's, on Seventh and Smith streets, Cincinnati, the lecture room of which was dedicated last Sunday, will cost, when completed, about $130,000. The contributions at the dedication amounted to $44,000, leaving but $16,000 yet to be provided for.

In the Disestablishment Church of Ireland serious troubles have arisen, threatening a schism, on the question whether, as in this country, the General Convention shall consist of two houses—one composed of the bishops and the other of church and lay delegates, or all sit and vote in one body.

A correspondent of the Presbyter says that in former years the Presbyterian Church was, with perhaps the exception of the Methodists, the most missionary church in the country, but admits that in the great Western and Northwestern field the Episcopal Church is far ahead of them.

In Dakota Territory there are but two Episcopal clergymen. These two have constituted themselves into a convention, and with the aid of two lay readers have established sixteen stations, occupying every organized town in the Territory. This looks as though the right men had found the right place.

Rev. Mr. Frothingham, of New York, preached a sermon on "Elective Affinities," which was severely criticised; thereupon, his people came to his relief, and presented him with a testimonial fully indorsing his sentiments. The Prophet Hosea long ago foretold the time when it should be said, "Like people like priest."

Bishop McIlvaine expresses the opinion that if the Roman Council shall enact the dogma of Papal infallibility, the question will be mooted whether the Pope is to be obeyed hereafter, and if this dogma shall be passed, it is sure to be resisted by the church. He therefore, concludes, "whatever may be done by the Council, it will inflict on the Roman Church the severest blow it has received for three hundred years."

During the month of December Union meetings were held in the largest theater in Syracuse, New York, by the ministers of different denominations, three meetings being held each day. The audiences were packed, and scores of persons were forward for prayer. This is carrying religion into the very intrenchments of the enemy, or as Walter Scott has it, "Bearding the lion in his den."

A correspondent of the Churchman, writing from San Francisco, says: "The quartette of three of our Episcopal Churches cost about ten thousand dollars. The Bishop has been in California fifteen years, and I believe in that time has received less from the diocese than the above churches pay their quartettes a year! Are we the Episcopal Church or the Quartette Church?"

Rev. A. J. Levy, who has been engaged in Cincinnati in behalf of the Jews, reports that in the last year he distributed twenty thousand pages of tracts, one hundred and forty-one Hebrew, forty-one German and twenty-one English Bibles and Testaments; also, twenty Hebrew Psalters and fifty Hebrew Epistles of Paul to the Hebrews. He has also preached Christ to his people whenever opportunity has offered.

The Presbyterian body, just united, has 4,229 ministers, of whom 1,586 are pastors, 1,018 stated supplies; 329 missionaries, evangelists, chaplains, agents and colporteurs; 281 professors, teachers, editors and secretaries; 874 without charge, and 147 not delegated. Of those without charge, quite a number are old and infirm; some have left the ministry because not adapted to its work, and others are filling gapes and waiting a call.

The National Baptist condemns the prevailing mania for "fine churches." "To build, equip and sustain these expensive edifices, and furnish the requisite accommodations, generally compels a resort to very questionable practices for the purpose of raising money. More than this, our fine sanctuaries exclude the poor, and the expense of building and sustaining them leaves nothing for missionary effort at home and abroad."

Rev. John W. Sullivan, Chaplain of the State prison in Indiana, says they have an organization among the convicts called "The Christian Brotherhood," composed of one hundred and forty members, several of whom lead in prayer, talk and exhort with much effect in their social meetings. They have two prayer-meetings through the week, conducted solely by the inmates, and one on the Sabbath, besides the regular chapel services.

## Death of Mr. Prentice.

It becomes our duty, and we have never had a more melancholy duty, to announce the death of George D. Prentice. On the Saturday afternoon before Christmas Mr. Prentice left the office of the COURIER-JOURNAL in better health and spirits than he had manifested for some time previously; the day was a very cold one, and in going to the residence of his son, about nine miles from the city, he contracted an influenza which set in on Christmas day; this ripened speedily into pneumonia, and although it was thought at various times during his illness that the disease had been mastered, his age and infirmities were not able to resist it, and he breathed his last at twelve minutes after four yesterday morning. The particulars of the sad event will be found elsewhere. It is our business in this place to speak of his life and character.

George Dennison Prentice was born on the 18th of December, 1802, in what is now the township of Griswold, Connecticut. His father was a farmer of excellent English education, who used the pen seldom, but with much force. His mother had fine literary taste and accomplishments, and never doubted that her child was "the coming man." Taught by her, he read the Bible fluently at the age of three years and a half, and the writer of this sketch has heard him say that he remembers having read several chapters on the day of the total eclipse of the sun, in the spring of 1806, when he was a little less than three and a half years old. A district school was kept about a mile from his home four months in the year. He commenced attending it a few weeks before arriving at the age of four. His teachers thought him an extraordinary child. Under no teacher did he incur punishment in any form. When he was eight and a half he had mastered Daboll's, Root's and Pike's arithmetics, and, before he was nine, his teacher, when puzzled, applied to him for the solution of problems, and never in vain. From nine to fourteen he worked upon his father's farm, performing, though of delicate constitution, the full work of a man. At fourteen his parents decided that he should go to college. To prepare him for the collegiate course, they sent him to the Presbyterian clergyman of the neighborhood, a good classical scholar, who had been a tutor in Yale College. For the first time in his life he then saw an English grammar—Lindley Murray's.

His memory was remarkable. He finished the study of Murray in five days and was set upon the Latin Grammar. He and two boys from South Carolina, one of them of his own age and the other two years older, were the clergyman's only pupils. His companions had each studied Latin two years, chiefly in their native State. They were in Virgil. In five weeks he caught up with the elder and more advanced, and the teacher, to save himself trouble, instructed the two to learn their lessons together and recite them together. This was very annoying to young Prentice, for he found his comrade, the son of a wealthy planter, dull and slow. He remonstrated with his teacher, who, after a little burst of anger, gave him leave to go ahead in his own way. He went ahead. He recited the whole of the Twelfth Book of the Æneid, as a single half day's lesson, to the Rev. Daniel Waldo, the uncle of his regular teacher, and extensively known a few years ago as the venerable chaplain of Congress, who died, we believe, at the age of more than a hundred. He completed the study of Virgil, Horace, Sallust, Cicero's Orations, the Greek Testament, Xenophon, six Books of Homer's Iliad, the Greca Minora, most of the Greca Majora and other works, within six months after his first introduction to English grammar, preparing himself within that period not only to enter any New England college, but to enter as a member of the sophomore class.

But the want of money was an obstacle to the immediate gratification of his ambition. A few weeks before attaining to the age of fifteen he engaged in teaching a district school for a rather moderate compensation. He continued to teach at a gradually increasing compensation till he was upwards of seventeen. In his first school two or three boys, or young men, much older and larger than himself, undertook to walk "rough-shod" over his authority. He threw his inkstand at one of the offenders, hitting him in the mouth, from which the blood spurted in a stream. The rebellious pupil rushed upon the puny-looking teacher, who knocked him the whole length of the school-room by planting his head in his stomach, his style of fighting being like that adopted nearly a century later by the naval rams in our great civil war. The girls screamed, but he had no further trouble in the government of his school. His scholars and their parents were very fond of him.

In the fall of 1820 he entered the Sophomore class of Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island. As a scholar he was industrious and thorough in all his studies. He never failed in his three collegiate years to be absolutely perfect in his recitations. He could repeat Blair's Rhetoric, Campbell's Philosophy of Rhetoric, Kaime's Elements of Criticism, Dugald Stewart's Mental Philosophy, and other works, word for word from beginning to end. He was pronounced by Dr. Asa Messer, the venerable President of the College, to be not only the best, but beyond all comparison the best, scholar that had ever been in the institution. He studied full nineteen hours a day. His first tutor in college was Horace Mann, who afterwards won distinction throughout the country, and his Professor in Oratory and Belles-lettres was the Hon. Tristam Burges, who had already achieved in New England a brilliant fame, which subsequently became co-extensive with the continent. Young as he was, he attracted the special attention and regard of both these able men, though Mr. Burges vehemently rebuked him twice before his class for the audacity of his compositions, the irrepressible young man replying very freely to each rebuke in his next composition. Both Mr. Burges and Mr. Mann kept up an occasional correspondence with him as long as they lived, and the latter visited him for a week in Hartford in 1829, and in Louisville in 1843. Whenever an attack was made through the Providence papers, upon a public exhibition of his class, he was the champion selected to make a reply. But he more than once published such strictures upon the management of the college that if the authorship, which was strongly suspected, had been known, he would probably have been expelled from the institution. The strictures, it is said, did good. Though very severe, they were just.

In the spring of 1825 he joined a college classmate, to whom he was strongly attached, in studying law at Canterbury, Ct. Like himself, his friend was more devoted to literature than to law. After a few weeks, the friend, who was of a morbid temperament, fancied himself ill-treated by certain persons in the village. He determined to gratify his resentment. He wrote and published in a Providence paper three or four pieces of satirical poetry, calling no names, but sketching personal outlines that could hardly be mistaken. He left town not to return, but young Prentice remained for a time, and the exasperated parties, ready to suspect him of anything keen and bitter, held him responsible for the offensive publications. He disclaimed the authorship, but they refused to accept his disclaimer. He defied them. He was threatened with a mob and an attempt was made to get one up, but the attempt was abandoned. Various schemes of vengeance were devised against him and given up. One day as he was sitting in an arbor on the top of a hill, he saw three negroes approaching him from different directions. Instantly he comprehended the situation. He might have escaped by his great fleetness of foot, but he scorned the thought. He waited till the negroes were in his immediate presence, when, observing that they were making signals to each other, he drew a couple of pistols, took one in each hand and threatened instant death to his black foes. They were awfully frightened and begged him to spare their lives. He told them he would do so if they would give him the names of their employers and state fully what their intentions were. They revealed everything without hesitation, trembling as if death's fingers were upon them. He then compelled one of them to pick up a fence stake, another an old hoe-handle, and the third a fragment of the limb of a tree, as substitutes for muskets, and, with their arms shouldered, to march before him into the village. There he made them "tramp, tramp, tramp," amid the shouts and laughter of the villagers, the whole length of the street, obeying every military command with the utmost precision. Finally he drew them up before the house of their principal employer, put them through the manual exercise, whistled the reveille, and dismissed them. In a few weeks he went to pursue his legal studies in a village of his native township, and, before the close of the year, he revisited Canterbury by the formal invitation of those who had been his enemies, and was the recipient of a handsome entertainment at their hands. He found none but friends in the village. Even the three negroes grinningly claimed a recognition.

He was admitted to the bar, but the practice of law was not to his taste. He had passed his time far less in reading law books than in writing poetry and prose for Quarterly Reviews, Monthly Magazines, and weekly and daily newspapers. He won several prizes but thought little of them. In 1827 he made a visit to Brainard, the poet, at New London. While there he was introduced to a Mr. Clapp, the editor of a New London paper, a very dull concern. He was entreated by the editor to take his place for a couple of weeks, the latter wishing to be absent for that length of time. Asking what he was desired or expected to say in the editorial columns, he was told to blaze away in his own fashion. He indulged in a free use of his charter. He made himself at home. He assailed all sorts of articles in all sorts of papers, cutting and slashing in a style that almost took away the breath of Mr. Clapp's readers. Replies came thick, most of them fierce, and some funny. Who is it? was the question in the papers and upon the street. When the regular editor returned, he found his craft engaged in all kinds of fights that he couldn't maintain, and he ran up the white flag to his masthead.

Shortly afterwards the subject of this memoir received invitations to take charge of several newspapers, some of them already in operation and others to be established on his account. At length he accepted an offer from a couple of gentlemen who proposed to start a paper at Hartford, Connecticut. He called it the New England Review. He sent forth the first number with a spirited and striking address in the fall of 1828. It seemed to inaugurate a new era in the newspaper history of the State. Some approved and some disapproved, and some hesitated, but all read and all opened wide their eyes. There was in the new paper a plainness of speech, a boldness, and an incisiveness, to which the people were wholly unaccustomed. Every issue was sought with avidity. The editor found himself surrounded by admirers and friends. His success surpassed his greatest expectations. To illustrate the power and influence which he at once obtained, we will mention one fact. When he started his paper the opposing political parties had, in conventions, nominated their Congressional tickets, the State being entitled to six Representatives. He was not satisfied with the candidates of his party. He called no convention or meeting; he asked the co-operation of no editors or leading politicians; he took council with no one; but, upon his own responsibility, nominated the six men whom he thought best qualified to represent the State, urged their claims with zeal and earnestness, and, in spite of vehement opposition, secured the election of all of them. He was universally regarded as having achieved a brilliant success.

In 1830 he came to Kentucky to write the Biography of Mr. Clay, leaving the New England Review in the editorial charge of his friend, J. G. Whittier, the distinguished poet. He wrote Mr. C.'s life at Lexington, enjoying in the fullest degree the intimacy, the confidence and the friendship of that great man. He wrote it in haste, but it furnished almost the entire material for the many Lives of Mr. Clay that were issued afterwards. Its immense sale would have been a fortune to its author but for the bankruptcy of the publishers. Not less than 20,000 copies were sold. He did not receive a dollar of the proceeds. Before the completion of the work he received an invitation from a young gentleman of Cincinnati to unite in the publication of a daily paper in Louisville. Unwilling to disturb his friend Whittier in the chair of the New England Review, and heeding the earnest wishes of Mr. Clay, he accepted the invitation. The condition of Kentucky politics at the time was stormy. The conflict for the Presidency was between General Jackson, at that time the incumbent, and Mr. Clay. The Jackson editor in Louisville was Shadrach Penn, a political leader and writer of very great ability and tact, who had, by superior intellectual power, political knowledge, strength of purpose, and bitter denunciation and downright abuse, put down every opposing editor that had ventured into the Louisville arena. With Amos Kendall and Preston Blair, editors at Frankfort, he had maintained an equal fight. He promised his friends that he would demolish the Yankee editor in one month. The Yankee sent out the first number of the Louisville Journal on the 24th of November, 1830. His Clay friends greeted it with enthusiastic delight, for it fulfilled their highest hopes. The support which they gave to it and him was without parallel. Before the close of the second week the battle between him and Mr. Penn commenced, the latter being the aggressor. The fight at once became personal as well as political, and raged on both sides with a ferocity never surpassed. Penn, with all his powers, had neither wit nor humor, and this deficiency gave his antagonist an important advantage over him. After a time he appealed to the law, prosecuting Prentice for a libel, but, when he reflected upon the ridiculousness of a lawsuit against one whom he had charged with everything recorded upon the pages of human guilt, he wisely allowed his suit to die. He struggled on desperately, though continually losing ground till about the year 1842, when, abandoning the Louisville Advertiser, he established the St. Louis Statesman, a paper which he conducted with extraordinary vigor. After his removal to St. Louis he and Mr. Prentice became friends, calling upon each other whenever they had opportunity. He died in 1846, and probably the most beautiful and touching tribute to his memory was that from the pen of his twelve-year enemy. Of the character and standing of the Louisville Journal we need not speak. Mr. Prentice was for many years its sole editor, and its name was and is familiar to the whole American people. Louisville was best known to tens of thousands throughout the country as the city in which the Louisville Journal was published. No other Western paper ever exercised half its influence. Among the newspaper press of Kentucky it was a monocrat.

When Mr. Prentice established himself as an editor in Louisville, those who knew his style of writing and the distinguishing traits of the Kentucky character predicted that he would be killed in less than three months. "He makes so many hits," wrote one, "that he will very soon hit a percussion cap." He got involved in many fights, in some of which he received as well as gave pistol shot wounds, but in no case did he ever come out second best. He very seldom sought personal collisions, but he never avoided them. More than one of his assailants were indebted to his generosity for their lives, when they were wholly at his mercy. "Kill him! "Kill him!" exclaimed fifty voices, as, with a dirk in his right hand and a pistol wound near his heart, he, in his first encounter, held his unresisting foe beneath him upon the sidewalk, but he cried aloud, "I will not kill a disarmed and helpless man," and was borne away on the shoulders of the crowd.

Mr. Prentice was married to Miss Harriet Benham, the daughter of Col. Joseph Benham, an eminent lawyer, both of Ohio and Kentucky. Mrs. Prentice was one of the most lovely women of her day, and had received the advantage of a finished education. In the acquisition of learning she showed great aptness, and the memory of her achievements in the field of mind were deeply cherished by her surviving teachers at Nazareth and by her numerous classmates. Indeed, there was no pursuit of valuable learning, in which she felt an interest, that she would have failed to win distinction in. She was a good French as well as English scholar. But especially she excelled in vocal and instrumental music. Her mind was stored with the highest and best treasures of knowledge, and there are many who still retain delightful reminiscences of her rare gifts. In goodness and natural kindness of heart she had few equals. Many of the poor, who had scarcely another friend, looked upon her as a ministering angel in their hours of want and destitution. The denizens of many humble homes were the recipients of her fostering care, for there never was a kinder, more liberal, more cheerful dispenser of generous charity. But she lived as if

> 'Tis not all of life to live.

and she moved upon the stream of being, so that when the inevitable hour should come she should find that

> "'Tis not all of death to die."

Mrs. Prentice died April 26, 1868, of appoplexy, aged 50.

Courtland Prentice, the eldest son, was a youth of rare poetical promise. He was killed near Augusta, Kentucky, during the war. His ardent sympathies led him, as it did the younger son, Clarence, to espouse the Southern cause, and he gave to it his all—his life. Mr. Prentice was deeply afflicted at the loss, and some of the most touching lines of his poetical writing have been dedicated to his dead son. We have the testimony of a warm friend of Mr. Prentice, his intimate associate for years, that his position at the commencement of the war was one which duty and principle alone dictated. This friend was an ardent Confederate, who repeatedly argued in Mr. Prentice's private room upon the obligations due by Mr. Prentice to the people of the South, who had been his truest and best friends. The answer was always unswervingly the same. He deplored the sad calamities about to be spread upon the country; he did not conceal his warm sympathies for the Southern people, who had so steadfastly befriended him for thirty years. But nothing could turn him from his devotion to the Union, as it then was, and for which he repeatedly declared he would lay down his life, if it could be preserved intact. These friends parted in coolness, the one to battle in a lost cause, the other to sustain the winning side. But when the war was ended Mr. Prentice was one of the first to greet his old friend with accustomed cordiality.

During the war Mr. Prentice was permitted to visit Richmond to see his son. He was treated with great respect by all with whom he came in contact, and by none more so than by the Kentuckians who had espoused the Confederacy.

An old lady, who had known Mr. Prentice as a school-boy, once described him as a round-faced, rosy-cheeked lad, with bright hazel-gray eyes and chestnut ringlets; equally fond of the girls and of his books, and equally successful in his intercourse with both; not robust, but rotund; active as a gymnast and pedestrian, but preferring the companionship of young ladies to young gentlemen. He was, as we have shown, an intense student from a wonderfully early period and continued to apply himself with unwearied assiduity to classical and literary pursuits until he became actively engaged as a politician, journalist, and man of the world. Later in life his reading was confined to the newspapers, which he actually devoured, going carefully through the bulk of the exchanges every day; but he never permitted his unabridged dictionary to be taken out of his room. It was his friend and stand-by. He consulted it for the slightest point in orthography, syntax and etymology. With him the unvarying rule was "when in doubt take the dictionary." As he ripened into manhood the boyishness did not disappear. He continued to show the florid freshness of New England, bright-eyed and beardless, and, though not regarded among men as handsome, being somewhat too full and round, his person was as attractive to women as his manners were always to both women and men. As he grew older, however, the traces of wear and tear displaced the blooms and dimples; he allowed his hair and beard to grow at will; neither turned gray, though they ceased to be glossy, and, as they grew abundantly and he was rather careless, they gave his appearance an age and decrepitude which did not correspond with his mental or physical condition; for, at a time when visitors went away to describe him as a wreck and to speak only in terms of pity and regret, he was rising at six o'clock, working steadily for fifteen hours, and doing more than half of the active young bloods of the press in this or any country. He never tired of newspaper work. It was in the beginning a labor of love to him, and in the end it became second nature to him.

He wrote a neat, round hand, using always a pencil. Strange as it may seem, the father and founder of the modern method of paragraphing and the most brilliant writer of separate paragraphs, he did not know how to divide an article which exceeded a single paragraph into two or three or more paragraphs. Nor did he understand the art of putting titles at the head of his articles. Long or short, the cut of a hand with a finger outpointed sufficed for him, and he was strongly wedded to this as an indicator; but he adapted himself cheerfully to prevailing styles whether he liked them or was ready with them or not. His manners were next to uniform. They were a trifle reserved—self-possessed would perhaps be a better term—dignified certainly—but vastly gentle and conciliatory. He was not at all nervous. He never stumbled in his speech. His powers of persuasion, and especially his command of repartee and compliment, were marvelous, and his tact was never-failing. He knew perfectly well how to handle each particular case and person, versatile with all, and he did as much successful talking as writing in his time. With women and with men, when he set himself about it, he was irresistable, and he used arguments, founded in reason, with hardly less effect than flattery, founded in human vanity. He was a wit, a logician, not a humorist. His poetical skill was not so much the spontaneous outgushing of feeling, for he was the reverse to a sentimentalist, as his ear for harmony, his ready use of language, and his taste for belles-lettres as a recreation and accomplishment. He used to say himself of his poems, that, like his paragraphs, they were neat and pithy, sometimes fanciful, but he thought they lacked the character and the originality of his paragraphs, which were indeed the abstracts and brief chronicles of current opinions and current events, unmistakable and unerring, pointed, racy, and dangerous. These, and his personal intercourse, were the foundations of his fame and power for forty years. Through them he made himself master of a large section of political feeling, the terror of his enemies and the enemies of his party.

## CITY ITEMS.

☞ For the cheapest and best photos and all other pictures, up to life-size portraits on canvas, painted by the best of artists, J. C. Elrod's old gallery is the place. Perfect satisfaction or no charge. No. 136 Main, between Fourth and Fifth streets.

☞ Dr. W. V. Bernard, having returned to the city after an absence of a month, can be found at his office and residence, No. 153 Fifth street, between Green and Walnut.

Fine Arts.

The photographs as colored by the eminent Scotch artist, Mr. Wm. Greenlees, now engaged at Stowe's gallery, are superior to anything ever presented to the Louisville public. Call and see them.

☞ J. H. Montgomery, merchant tailor, No. 91 Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth, is daily receiving a large stock of fall and winter goods, bought cheap for cash. Call and get a handsome suit cheap. A perfect fit is guaranteed in every case.

What an Old Steamboatman Says of Wintersmith's Buchu and Pareira Brava.

We call especial attention to the very flattering testimonial of Mr. Archibald Prentice, one of our oldest citizens, well-known to this community as a prominent steamboatman and river-man for forty years:

*Dr. Wintersmith:*

DEAR SIR—I have been, for several years past, afflicted with a disease of the kidneys and bladder, accompanied with slight stricture. It has caused me a great deal of suffering, and has cost me a considerable amount of money, as I tried everything for it I saw advertised, or could hear of, that I thought might cure me—Helmbold's Buchu, and many other preparations—but nothing seemed to do me any good. I took medicines from our best physicians, but with no better success. I was advised to go to New Orleans and place myself under the care of a doctor there, noted for his successful treatment of cases like mine. I did so, and was under his treatment for several months, but I got no better, and last spring returned to Louisville, with no hope of ever being well again. I was very weak and could scarcely get about. I was advised by some of my old friends here to try your Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava, as they had known it to make some wonderful cures. I commenced taking it, though with little hope of being benefitted by it. But from the very beginning I commenced to improve, and now, after taking only four bottles, I rejoice to find myself a well man again. I would recommend all persons similarly affected as myself to try it, for it has been a great blessing to me.

Respectfully, ARCHIBALD PRENTICE.

What an Eminent Chemist Says.

Read the testimonial of Dr. J. P. Barnum, the eminent chemist and proprietor of the well-known Louisville Chemical Works:

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS,
July 16, 1869.

*Dr. Wintersmith:*

DEAR SIR: I am acquainted with your formula and method of preparing your Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure. It gives me pleasure to state that it contains no arsenic, but is strictly a vegetable preparation, and has, in my opinion, more than ordinary merit as a domestic remedy for malarious diseases. I have recommended it in several cases of chills and fever of long standing, some of them for years, and it has been in every case a perfect success.

J. P. BARNUM, M. D.

Texas.

The Lone Star State heard from. An unexpected letter from Judge George W. Wright, one of the oldest and best citizens of Texas; a man of sterling worth and general influence throughout the State; one of her representatives in her Congress when she was a Republic, and one of her legislators as long as she was a State under the old regime:

PARIS, TEXAS, Oct. 25, 1869.

*Messrs. W. H. Walker & Co., Louisville, Ky.:*

DEAR SIRS—Permit me to say that I have thoroughly tested your Tonic Bitters, and take great pleasure in recommending them to all persons afflicted as I have been. For the last six years I have been severely afflicted with general debility, neuralgia and vertigo, which totally disqualified me for any kind of business. Dr. J. J. Poindexter, knowing my condition, recommended your Tonic Bitters. I commenced the use of them about the first of May last, and have been steadily improving ever since, and although I am seventy years of age, my health has been wholly restored by the use of your Tonic Bitters, and I am now able to attend to any kind of business. I take pleasure in recommending them to all persons who need a tonic, believing that they will do everything they are recommended for.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE W. WRIGHT.

## LOCAL NOTICES.

☞ A Steinway piano for sale cheap. It is of fine tone, and has been used but litte. It is 7 1-8 octave.

Also one suit of rosewood parlor furniture, covered with maroon plush, made in New York City by the best makers, nearly new, and never used without the covers. Apply on Caldwell street, between Brook and Floyd, or to H. N. GAGE,
44 Fourth st., bet. Main and river.

☞ Black alpaca, double width, 20 cents; damask table linen per yard 50 cents; linen towels 10 cents.
THOS. McSHANE,
139 Market, 4th door below Preston.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I intend to sell Groceries, the coming week, retail at wholesale prices.

Read my price list every week:

| | |
|---|---|
| Best Gunpowder Tea per pound | $1 80 |
| " Imperial " " | 1 80 |
| " Young Hyson Tea " | 1 80 |
| " Japan " " | 1 30 |
| " Rio Coffee " | 25 |
| Good " " | 22 |
| Best Family Flour per barrel | 6 25 |
| " Fancy " " | 7 25 |
| " Coal Oil per gallon | 35 |
| " Coffee Sugar, 6 1-4 lbs. for | 1 00 |
| " New Citron " | 45 |
| " " Currants | 17 1-2c |

Every article guaranteed, and if not satisfactory money refunded.

Terms strictly cash. H. C. ARMSTRONG.
370 Market street, between Ninth and Tenth.
Sign—"Cheapest Place in Town." dec12 su13.

Hunnewell's

Standard New England Medical Preparations, comprising the Universal Cough Remedy (large size 50 cents; small size 25 cents) for every complaint of the throat and lungs.

Tolu Anodyne (50 cents per bottle) for neuralgia, nervousness, tooth and earache, loss of sleep, painful menstruation, headache, and all complaints controlled by a nervous tendency.

Eclectic Pills (25 cents per bottle), acting without griping, the most perfect remedy for all complaints of stomach and bowels, impurities of blood, and as a general family physic.

Opal Cement (30 cents per bottle), the great necessity of every family, as it permanently mends broken crockery, glass, parians, or valuable stones, and, when mended, the fracture imperceptible and permanent.

These most valuable and reliable preparations, partially known at the West, but in New England with a ten-years' legacy of undoubted results, ask only the confidence of a test to insure perfect acceptation, as those who favor me with their confidence will concede.

JOHN L. HUNNEWELL,
Proprietor, Practical Chemist, 97 Commercial street, Boston, Mass.

E. S. SUTTON, 261 Jefferson st., between Ninth and Tenth, Louisville, Ky., sole agent for Kentucky.

For sale by all druggists. ja15unly

☞ Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure is meeting with extraordinary success. It never fails when properly taken to cure the most obstinate case of fever and ague. For sale by all druggists.

Testimony of a Physician.

NEWBURG, IND.

I have been selling Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges, and those using it have so far reported it as being superior to anything of the kind ever used by them. I cheerfully prescribe it as a very convenient and satisfactory way of using Santonin.

au18-d1f J. R. TILMAN, M. D.

Home Testimony.

Read the certificate of R. A. Gresham of the Louisville Transfer Company:

I have taken nearly all the alterative medicines in the market. I have found nothing to do me half so much good as Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia. R. A. GRESHAM,
Louisville Transfer Company.

WINTERSMITH'S WORM CANDY,
—OR—
Santonin Lozenges.

Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges can be depended on as a certain and effectual worm-destroyer. It is not a secret nostrum, but is recommended and prescribed by our most eminent physicians. For sale by all druggists. ly25 dt

JOHN SMIDT, SCHWARTZ & CO.,
Bankers, Louisville, Ky.

| | |
|---|---|
| John Smidt,<br>Theod. Schwartz,<br>C. Franke,<br>F. Jansen,<br>C. Brockenbrough. | Drafts and Letters of Credit on Europe. Consuls for the North German Union, South German States and Austria-Hungarian Empire. |

ja1 d6m

## MARRIED.

BUFORD—REED—By the Rev. J. F. Spalding, at St. Paul's Church, Erie, Pa., Jan. 20, 1870, Lieut. M. B. BUFORD, U. S. N., to MARY REED, daughter of Mrs. J. W. Hunter, of Erie Pa.

## DIED.

ALEXANDER—In Louisville, Ky., at 20 minutes past 2 o'clock P. M., on the 23d of January, 1870, of consumption, THOMAS LUDWELL ALEXANDER, Jr., aged 22 years, 6 months and 6 days, son of Col. T. L. Alexander, U. S. A.

Friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from the cathedral at 10 o'clock on Monday, the 24th inst. ja23 d2*

BATE—GERRARD B. BATE, in the 53d year of his age.

Funeral from the residence of his brother, John T. Bate, Sunday morning, Jan. 23d, at 11 o'clock.

DANIEL—In Perrysville, Ind., on 21st January, of congestion of the brain, after an illness of two weeks, EDWIN MARTIN DANIEL, aged 24 years and 5 months.

☞ New Orleans and Mobile papers please copy.

## FUNERAL NOTICE.

SHORT—The funeral of Mrs. MARY H. SHORT will take place at the residence of her son-in-law, J. H. Kinkead, Monday, Jan. 24, at 12 o'clock M. Friends are requested to attend.

## OBITUARY.

'Tis ever a sad duty to recall the memory of the dead, but doubly sad when we are obliged to mourn in that death the loss of a generous, warm-hearted, magnanimous youth—one possessing all the qualities that ennoble man.

'Tis seldom we find so many of the cardinal virtues united in one individual as fell to the portion of T. Ludwell Alexander—a gentleman who lived his allotted years without ever in the course of his life having made a single enemy. His friends were legion, for to know him was to love him.

Mr. Ludwell Alexander, the second son of Col. T. L. Alexander, of the U. S. Regular Army, was born in New Orleans, La., July 16, 1847. Although his early years were principally passed in other States, he ever claimed Kentucky as his home. Having entered Georgetown College, D. C., in the year 1859, he rapidly advanced to the first rank of students in that far-famed university, which he left only at the positive command of his physician, owing to his ill health, superinduced by rapid growth and hard study. For one year after withdrawing from this institution of learning, he pursued his course under Professor Chas. W. Hoffman, of Md., and then entered the University of Orleans, France, where again he won new laurels by his brilliant powers. Being once more compelled to lay aside books and their honors, he sought, under the milder clime of Italy, that fountain of knowledge whose waters he so freely drank. His slow but sure enemy followed him even to the walls of the Vatican. The Eternal City offered him no relief. Trying to avoid the grasp which death had upon him, he made a tour of Europe, hoping in one of her many countries to find the boon of life, health. At last, giving up all thought of foreign cures, he returned to his native land and from the burning sands of the Gulf to the frozen shores of Superior vainly sought relief.

Mr. Alexander was a scholar of no mean pretensions; well versed in the classics, thoroughly acquainted with our own literature, he endeavored to know equally well that of France and Italy. Nor did he stop here, for mathematics, the natural sciences, and the deeper studies of philosophy equally claimed his attention. Destined, at no distant day, to show forth as a shining light, death overtook him almost before he had begun his path, and in gathering him to his bosom truly has he reaped a rich harvest.

AMACUS.

LEVI'S CLOAK & FUR HOUSE

AT COST,
TO CLOSE OUT!
300 Ladies' and Children's Cloaks
FOUR
Velvet Cloaks
Trimmed in Real Guipure Lace, now at $35.
Five Extra Fine Velvet Cloaks,
VERY CHEAP.
10 Astracan Cloaks, in Black, Purple, and Brown.
White Tufted Cloth, for Cloaks or Arabs, now at $4 per yard.
At MORRIS LEVI'S,
Market Street, between Third and Fourth.
ja23 SuW&Ft

Alexandre Kid Gloves at $1;
Corsets with 42 whalebones at $2;
Embroider'd Edgings & Insertions
Linen Collars and Cuffs;
Darned Lace Riviere;
Rufflings;
Lace Handkerchiefs, &c.,
AT VERY LOW FIGURES, AT
CHARLES F. RAUCHFUSS'
Cheap Lace Store,
103 1-2 Fourth Street.
ja23 d6

A GOOD AND SAFE INVESTMENT
$200,000
Daviess County Bonds for Sale!
SECURED BY
$9,000,000 Taxable Property.

DUE in 4, 9, 14, and 19 years, with a tax already levied sufficient to pay bonds and interest in ten years. Six per cent. interest, payable semi-annually. Inquire of John G. Barret, Cashier Citizens' Bank, and Geo. D. Norton, Esq., Louisville, Ky.
ja18 d30 JAMES WEIR,
President of V. and B. R. Co.

RHEUMATISM! RHEUMATISM!

THE undersigned, an old resident of this city, about a year since succeeded in compounding a purely vegetable remedy for this most painful and troublesome disease. By giving away a few dozen bottles to persons so diseased many remarkable and permanent cures have been made. [See testimonials in circulars.] He now offers it to the public, guaranteeing a perfect cure in every case. Address or call upon R. H. MUNROE, Proprietor,
Office 238 West Jefferson st., Louisville.
CONNER & McCOY, Ag'ts for New Albany.
ai4 SuWedFrim

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

IMPORTANT FACT.

We see that persons of strong constitutions and young suffer for days with pains of the limbs, loss of appetite, and fever, who suddenly get well after a colic followed by slimy, bilious stools. The relief produced by these evacuations was the original guide to the idea and practice of purgation, and which, when enforced by Brandreth's Pills, always benefits, usually cures and often prevents disease, especially Scarlet Fever and diseases of similar character.

I. L. Cook, publisher of the "State Banner," Bennington, Vt., says Brandreth's Pills cured him of Dyspepsia after being afflicted with it over five years. His friends and doctors considered his recovery impossible, but six boxes of Brandreth's Pills restored his health perfectly.

A young lady of Mount Pleasant was sorely troubled with Tape-worm. All advice and medicine failed to help her. She had no rest. Thin, careworn, and unhappy, she looked the picture of misery. At last she concluded to try Brandreth's Pills. In one year she took seventy-two boxes. They brought away, according to her computation, over two hundred yards of tape worm. At length all her bad symptoms left her; she slept and ate naturally, and her health became fully restored.
de31 deod&weow1m

$ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $ $

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

## MEETINGS.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The members of Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 106, are hereby notified to meet at their hall, Masonic Temple, on Monday, the 24th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., to attend the funeral of our deceased brother GEO. D. PRENTICE. Members of Sister Lodges are fraternally invited to attend.
By order of [ja23 d2] R. E. MILES, W. M.

I. O. O. F.

The officers and members of Boone Lodge are hereby notified and requested to be present at the next regular meeting, on Monday night, the 24th inst. Brother Past Grand Birch Musselman has kindly consented to address the Lodge upon the interest of the Order. A full attendance is therefore requested and desired. The officers and members of the various Lodges of the city are fraternally invited. By order of the Lodge.
ja23 d2* G. W. CONAWAY, R. S.

## FIRM CHANGES.

Dissolution.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between W. S. Orrill and C. McManus is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Prof. Orrill having purchased the entire interest of Prof. McManus in the Jeffersonville Commercial College.
W. S. ORRILL,
CHAS. McMANUS.
Jeffersonville, Ind., Jan. 21, 1870.

Copartnership.

WE, the undersigned, have this day formed a partnership, under the name and style of Schwab & Schuler, for the purpose of carrying on the stone business, on Chestnut, between Preston and Jackson, south side. Thankful for past favors, we hope, by faithfully carrying out all contracts, to receive the patronage of all who may want anything in our line.
JOSEPH SCHWAB,
GEO. SCHULER.
Jan. 24, 1870.—ja23 d3

St. James Hotel---A Change.

THIS well-known and centrally-located hotel—one of the largest, most commodious and convenient in Cincinnati—has recently undergone a change, the undersigned becoming the sole proprietor. It is now being renovated, remodeled, and refurnished throughout, and will compare favorably with the best, reliable houses in the South and West.
JOHN J. McGRATH,
Late of the Louisville Hotel, Louisville, Ky.
ja9 d1m-SuTuTh&Sa

Partnership.

WE have this day formed a partnership, under the firm name of Smyser, Milton & Co., for the purpose of doing a General Commission, Bagging, Rope, Iron Ties, Grain, and Flour business.
SMYSER & MILTON,
N. E. MILTON,
E. MILTON.
Louisville, Jan. 17, 1870.

SMYSER, MILTON & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
DEALERS IN
Bagging, Rope, Iron Ties, Flour, and Grain; Agents for sale of Smyser & Milton's brands Flour.
Consignments and orders solicited.
Nos. 23 & 25 East Main st., LOUISVILLE, KY.
ja18 d6

COAL.

Coal! Coal! Coal!
I. T. MURPHY & CO.,

WHOLESALE and retail dealers in the best quality of Pittsburg, Cannel, and other coal. Office, No. 120 Third street, near Jefferson, Louisville, Ky. Orders by wagon and railroad solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed. ja8 d3m

N. W. HUGHES.

I HAVE re-opened business, under my own name, at No. 80 Third street, bet. Main and Market, where will always be found the best quality of all the coals in the market at the lowest prices. ja9 d1m

Coal! Coal! Coal!
*JOHN W. BOWSER,*
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Best Quality of Pittsburg Coal.

OFFICE, No. 99½ East Third street, bet. Market and Jefferson, Louisville, Ky. Orders by railroad and wagons solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed. ja1 d3m

NEW ORLEANS CARDS.

General Commission Merchant.

J. H. MASSEY (LATE J. H. MASSEY & CO.) has established himself at No. 118 Common street as a General Commission Merchant and Broker for the sale of domestic goods of all kinds. Consignments respectfully solicited.

Having had twenty years' experience in the trade, I feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to all parties. J. H. MASSEY.

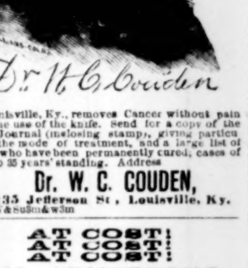
Respectfully refers to Geo. Jonas, President Canal Bank; W. S. Pike, of Pike, Brother & Co.; C. T. Buddecke, Jos. Hoy & Co.; C. L. Walmsley & Co., Lehman, Newgas & Co., Wm. C. Tompkins, J. L. Dunnica & Co.

HARLOW J. PHELPS, New Orleans. J. O. McCULLOCH, Louisville. EDGAR NOTT, New Orleans.

PHELPS, McCULLOCH & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
37 Carondelet Street,
oc13 deod3m* NEW ORLEANS.

H. F. GIVEN,
COTTON AND TOBACCO FACTOR
AND
General Commission Merchant,
No. 11 Union street, NEW ORLEANS.
au3 d6m

CANCERS! CANCERS!



OF Louisville, Ky., removes Cancer without pain or the use of the knife. Send for a copy of the Cancer Journal (inclosing stamp), giving particulars of the mode of treatment, and a large list of persons who have been permanently cured; cases of 1 year to 35 years' standing. Address
Dr. W. C. COUDEN,
135 Jefferson St., Louisville, Ky.
no24 W&Su3m&w3m

AT COST!
AT COST!
AT COST!
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
132 Main street.
132 Main street.
132 Main street.

Having determined to quit the retail business, now offers his immense stock of
MEN'S CLOTHING,
BOYS' CLOTHING,
MERCHANT TAILORING,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, &c.,
At cost, for cash, to close out. No Humbug. Call at once for bargains. Main, below Fourth.
ja30 d8

THOS. E. JENKINS, M. D. WM. T. SIMRALL.

JENKINS & SIMRALL,
Corner Fourth and Green sts.,
Druggists, Apothecaries, and Dealers in Fancy Goods and Toilet Articles.

THE freshest and purest Drugs and Medicines will always be kept, and none other. The fullest and finest stock of Perfumery, Cosmetics, and Fancy Articles will be found at this establishment. Much of our stock will be our own importation, and we will therefore be able to offer our goods at unusually low prices. ja1 Su&Th1m

ECONOMY AND HEALTH.
Important to Housekeepers!

OLD FEATHERS RENOVATED, made as good as new—in fact better, being made more clean than when first picked. 131 Fifth st., bet. Jefferson and Green. n28 Su13 T. R. LENTSCH.

FORTUNE TELLER.

ALL persons who are desirous to know what is before them should not fail to call on
MADAM ELIZABETH VEIT
Of New Albany, Ind.

Residence on Upper Fifth, between Main and Water streets. She can tell them concerning the Past, Present, Future, and all things connected with Love, Marriage, and Business. She can tell if anything has been Lost or Stolen; for instance, Cattle or Horses, where they are and how to get them.

Also all persons engaged in any difficult law suits would consult their interest by calling on me, for I never fail to give satisfaction.

Madam Veit possesses a secret by which she is able to show persons their absent friends who are at a distance from them. She will give them entire satisfaction before they leave. au12 We&Su1f

DENTISTRY.

Dr. Gildea, of the Colton Dental Association, No. 216 Fifth street, bet. Walnut and Chestnut, west side, is prepared to positively extract teeth without pain, and insert from one to an entire set of artificial ones on gold alluminum or rose pearl. Natural teeth filled and cleaned, and all operations in dentistry carefully performed. ja1 SuWed&Fri

MISCELLANEOUS.

$50 Reward.

ON Wednesday, Jan. 12, 1870, a boy, named Benny Bear, while attempting to cross a creek entering into the Kentucky river, on horseback, was accidentally drowned. He was about 16 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, dark complexion, dark hair, and heavy built. Had on at the time of the accident a dark-blue overcoat and an India rubber rain coat. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of his body or any information that will lead to its recovery. Address ASCHER M. HOFFSTADT, Madison, Indiana.

Examination of Teachers.

AN examination of applicants for situations as teachers in the public schools of this city will be held at the office of the Board of Trustees, corner of Center and Walnut streets, commencing on Thursday, Feb. 3, at 9 o'clock A. M., and continuing three days. Circulars giving information concerning the examination may be obtained by applying to or addressing Geo. H. Tingley, Jr., Sup't Public Schools. Office, corner Center and Walnut sts. Office hour, 4 o'clock P. M. ja21 d4Th&Su

$500 Reward!

FOR the recovery of the body of "NOBODY'S DAUGHTER." For full particulars, see Miss KATE REIGNOLDS, at Opera-house. ja21 d2f&su

Relief to Rent-payers—Chance for Homes.

SQUARE No. 4 in Portland, beautifully graded, and south of the street car road to Louisville only a short distance, is mapped off and will be sold in lots of 26¼ feet front by 112 feet to a 15-foot alley, on truly liberal and convenient terms. Hardly a more desirable property could be offered. It is convenient to the excellent Twelfth Ward school, the market, and to the Baptist, Catholic, Methodist, and Episcopal Churches. It is directly in the line of improvements so actively developing in this direction, and inevitably must greatly and speedily appreciate in value. The object is to sell on easy terms to mechanics and others who will make substantial home-like improvements. For particulars apply to
BOONE & BOONE
No. 10 Court Place, bet. Fifth and Sixth sts.
ec5 Sutf

Bloomington (Ill.) Nursery.

APPLE, 1,000 1 year, $25; Pear, Peach, Apple, Root Grafts splendid assortment; also Root Grafts of Pear, Plum, Cherry; Seeds, Nursery Stocks, Wild Goose Plum, Osage Orange Hedge, 10,000 at $15; Evergreens, Roses, Green-house and Bedding Plants. Send 10c for catalogue.
ja15 eod6 F. K. PHOENIX,
Bloomington, Illinois.

Notice.

PACKAGES of clothing, provisions, &c., intended for the relief of the sufferers in the vicinity of Cave City, should be directed to Geo. D. Mertz, Cave City, and sent to the stores of T. L. Jefferson & Bro., Geo. W. Wicks & Co., or Porter, Aiken & Co., for shipment to Cave City. JOS. H. BUNCE, Mayor.
Mayor's Office, Jan. 21, 1870. ja21 d3

Executrix's Notice.

PERSONS having claims against the estate of Moses Bennett, lately deceased, will please present them, properly proven, to Chas. B. Cotton Office No. 1 in Johnson's block, Main street, between Third and Fourth, near Fourth street.
BETTIE G. BENNETT,
ja21 d10 Executrix of Moses Bennett.

Notice.

MRS. MULLEN, dress-maker, has removed from Chestnut street, between Sixth and Seventh, to Eighteenth and Jefferson streets, and is now ready to accommodate her old patrons. ja21 d6*

INSURANCE.

Statement of the City Fire Ins. Co.

OF HARTFORD, CONN., to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, Jan. 1, 1870.

ASSETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash on hand and in bank | $61,174 19 |
| U. S. 5-20 and 6s bonds | [illegible] |
| New York City and Boston bank stocks | 121,900 00 |
| Hartford City bank stock | 73,981 00 |
| Miscellaneous stocks (market value) | 196,135 60 |
| Loans on bonds and mortgages, &c. | 132,437 08 |
| Total | $575,127 35 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Losses adjusted and not due | $12,311 10 |

As per copy on file with Auditor at Frankfort, Ky., and duplicate with Clerk of Jefferson County Court.

W. S. VERNON & SONS, Agents,
ja15 deod12 No. 157 West Main st.

*J. ESTEN COOKE,*
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT.

OFFICE, No. 120 West Main street, over Kitts & Werne's Jewelry Store.

German Security Bank, of Louisville. Cash capital (all paid up), $200,000.

Kenton Insurance Company, of Covington. Capital and surplus, $118,857 43.

No connection with the Board of Underwriters.

Risks taken on their merits. au8 SW&F6m

EDUCATIONAL.

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ja16 d12 Rev. S. PRETTYMAN, A. M., Pres't.

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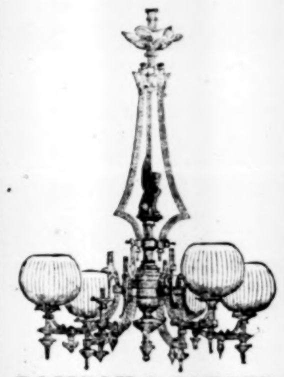

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# 1870.

THE

# COURIER-JOURNAL

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1870.

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THE GREAT DIURETIC,

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Courier-Journal.

SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 23, 1870.

# AN OLD MYSTERY.

### New Theory of the National Hotel Disease at Washington.

[Washington Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

Returning from the city to Capitol Hill, a few nights ago, I encountered a celebrated hotel clerk, by name Unsworth, who gave me the news in a nut-shell:

"Benson's dead."

This Benson was the proprietor of the National Hotel, and he was a man from Delaware, hailing from the State capital of Dover, who migrated to Philadelphia, to Atlantic City, and, finally, to Washington, keeping, generally, large caravanseries; so that his death affected, paragraphically, many thousand people who had execrated his coffee, praised his Indian slappers, and left carpet-bags in lieu of unpaid board bills upon his premises.

Benson was dead, and what a savory flavor arises about the memory of the man who has for many years sustained a big tavern in a thoroughfare city. He has been hospitable to ungrateful millions, and they remember him not, except for lingering dyspepsias which he presented to them as his business card. When the great day of judgment comes, and they call the name of Leland, Cozzens, Willard, or Benson, there will be a stir and a sensation, and perhaps apprehension about the resurrection of the body, of which they were so great afflictors. Taverns seem to have changed very little since the beginning of the Christian era. With Benson's death in our mind, the keeper of a vast gravy-table, and a honey-comb of cheap bed-chambers in a political city, how easy it is to make a secular conception of the Inn at Bethlehem, where there was "no room" for the poor carpenter and his wife. You can see it all; the property-holders going up to be numbered by the Internal Revenue officers; a great rush for private parlors; hackmen and camels at the front door, flourishing whip handles; the gorgeous hotel clerk with a pen behind his ear, snubbing Joseph, and the poor carpenter turning about to say in sore spirits:

"There is no room for us in the inn!"

History repeats itself! Clad in a little brief authority, the hotel clerk was probably the same being in the first as in the nineteenth century. Benson's death has always been a large matter whenever a tavern-keeper died.

But this Benson kept the National Hotel—the place where the mysterious disease raged about the period of James Buchanan's inauguration, but not while Benson was proprietor. Many persons are supposed to have died of this disease, and others retained the seeds of it through suffering years, some of which latter class live yet, unconscious of the cause of their pain. All sorts of theories prevail with regard to this local epidemic—or, to speak correctly, this *endemic*—a popular one being that it was occasioned by pro-slavery demons who poisoned the food or cisterns in order to kill Buchanan and throw the government into the hands of Breckinridge; but this theory, I apprehend, never obtained credit with philosophic people.

I replied to my informant, when he said that Benson was dead, by saying:

"I wonder if anybody every guessed what made the disease at the National?"

"I *know!*" said Unsworth. "I was the superintendent of the wine-room there at the time, and a few weeks previously had been superintendent of the whole house.

"You see, Guy, of Baltimore, came down here, resolved to make the National the best hotel, for table and accommodations, in the country. I was employed at $75 a month to keep the wine-room. Guy paid good wages, and kept perhaps three hundred persons employed about the place. As long as he was himself, the hotel equaled his expectations; the bill of fare was one of the best and largest ever seen in America; and the National did the great business of the capital. That was the reason Buchanan and so many leading people stopped there.

"Well, Guy took to drinking, and was on the eve of losing his mind, as he afterward did lose it, entirely; and, seeing that he would soon be unable to attend to the place, he came to me and asked me to exercise general superintendence till he was well enough to make other arrangements. This I did, out of regard for him, although I was quite disabled by the work I had to do. The hotel gradually lost its system and order, changed proprietors, and a person from the North came on to be the superintendent. He resolved to reduce expenses, and had me muster the waiters, to discharge the superfluous and to cut down the wages of those retained. The first thing he did was to cut off the seven waiters whom I employed for no other purpose than to clean the filth and waste from the lower part of the building.

"You can have no conception of the amount of offal and corruptible matter which accumulates in the larders, kitchens, and sewers of a large hotel. The National, in particular, is an old, soggy, rotten house, stuffed with dead rats, pierced beneath with a complex system of sewerage, and the slope thereabouts is slight, so that the refuse in the sewers cannot run off easily. Hence, it makes vapors and odors, which escape, generally speaking, through the valves and taps at the street curb-stones.

"At and before the time of the National Hotel disease, two things happened to make all the gases and vapors ascend by night directly up into and through the house. First, the people in the neighborhood complained of stench and headaches arising from the open sewers, and the authorities of the city had all the valves capped. Secondly, the force was taken off which had been used to clean the basement every night, and, in a little while, the bottom of the house was like a graveyard, filled with decaying bones, carcasses, and offal.

"It was a very mild winter, and as long as the nights kept cold nobody was affected; but in the warm weather the vile air, like a mist of stench, climbed up the corridors, and went rambling about the house. People would come to breakfast in the morning and be seized with diarrhea, which would prey upon them. The rumor of the disease filled everybody with fright. The head cook, a Frenchman, came to me and said:

"'What is ze matter, Meestar Unswort? ey say I poison ze people. I do not know othing about it all. What is zis? *Mon Dieu!* ill you tell me?'

"'Yes,' said I, 'I'll tell you.'

"I took him to the basement, and told him o lean over one of the valves while I lifted e cap. He drew a single breath, and fell as I had knocked him down.

"Nobody who slept out of the house took e disease. I got my meals there and slept t after I discovered the symptoms. And I caped the disease."

This I suppose to have been the true matr with this ancient old hostelry; untimely conomy and the march of dirt. It is the property of one of the Calverts, descendant of a ord Baltimore, and it is now alleged that he eans to erect upon the old site the largest otel edifice in the country. In this old okery died Henry Clay.

# THE CITIZEN ROCHEFORT.

### An Interesting Sketch of his Life.

[From the N. Y. World.]

The facts of the citizen Rochefort's life may riefly recapitulated. Of an excellent fam , he has had the reputation of being in ear life a worshipper and then a panegyrist of y. Whatever the facts are, he denies worship and explains the panegyric. He floated to the surface of Parisian life as a ributor to the journals of the school and llowing of Figaro. But these did not afford cope such as the future irreconcilable and gitive desired for his caustic pen. In the dst of restrictions, surrounded with all the ares and pitfalls of a severe and then unre med press law, he published La Lanterne. career is world famous. Its unpar editor turned its glare full on the imperial nily and all its surroundings. Mistakes of licy on the part of the Emperor were no ater crimes than eccentricities of the Em ess, who was *l'Espagnole* in the days of chefort as Marie Antoinette had been *utrichienne* in those of Mirabeau. His fate, course, was certain. The elections of '69 not taken place, and the Emperor felt ng. The destruction of this aspirant to hilochian notoriety was determined on. nding an action against him for assault, he l to Belgium, and in his absence was prose ed for his offenses. He was sentenced to e and imprisonment. This, it was believed, ld keep him out of France. Out of nce he remained, but he took care that his nterne should flame for the gratification of perial proteges, to whom he devoted un rying attention. The most ingenious meth were improvised by him to secure the cir ation of this *brochure* in France. Now sent one means, and again by another, it trav in all directions, proving to the imperial that Rochefort's exile was to him safe nd not restraint.

is next role was that of candidate for the Legislatif. The amnesty designed to ff such men brought the "citoyen" to frontiers of France. He demanded ad n. He was arrested, and in his arrest ad another triumph. But it was short and antial. The bungling of a *mouchard* not to interfere with the clemency of an peror. An imperial telegram commanded release, with full permission to pursue his didature if he willed. He entered Paris on ember 7. Crowds followed him, and even if the Masaniello of the hour, there were those who cried "Vive Rochefort" as he ed to his hotel. The result of the last tions in France is too well known. The peror, numerically in a majority, was ipped" morally. Nowhere was this de more signal than in Paris; in all the large ers of population and intelligence it was ble. At the supplementary election of ember 25th Rochefort was returned for First Conscription of Paris; Cremieux, great advocate and free-trader, for the d, and Arago for the Eighth. Viewed as election was abroad, it was, in the words he London Times, "the last important t of an angry populace—the election of of the *gamins* to the Chambers, h, nevertheless, was no proof that ce was ripe for *gamin* government." haps this found some confirma in the reception of the irreconcilable's e at the opening of the Chambers. He not present, but he was heartily hissed— aps by paid sibilants. Another non-juror least in one sense—he took the oath of iance to the empire pledging himself to k it. He forthwith projected his Marseil It was to have come out early in De ber. It did not appear until the New Its short history has already been told hese columns. Its ability was unques ed; its attacks violent; its repulse of as ts ready. Its conduct has provoked a ge of its chief editor; it has caused the h of one of his attaches; it has placed an rial prince in danger of his life; it has en the empire. Responsible for his words, irreconcilable citizen stands to-day ar ed for outrage on the French chief, for g to violence and disorder. Truly, an tful chapter in the history of journalism work of a newspaper not a month old.

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☞ The late Marquis of Westminster left $5,000,000 in personal property. The of his real estate has never been esti d.

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— Women have the franchise in Wyo without restriction, but in the case of the usual regulations relative to resi e, &c., hold good.

# GERMAN TOYS.

### Where the Children's Playthings Come From.

### HOW THEY ARE MADE AND WHAT THEY COST.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Evening Post.]

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, GERMANY, December 30, 1869.

The German Christmas tree is intimately connected with, and, indeed, may be looked upon as having created, one of the most interesting of German industries, namely, that of toy-making. The Christmas toys, which appear so insignificant as they hang from the green fir branches, have in reality a long story connected with them, which has lately been told by a writer in the Weser Zeitung. German toys are now found in nearly all quarters of the globe. When China was opened up by the English, and when Japan was induced by Commodore Perry to sign a treaty of peace and commerce, the German sailors found that the toys of their native country had preceded them, and were to be found in the markets. They may be found in the interior of the African continent, being carried thither by traders and missionaries.

THE TOYS OF NUREMBERG.

The German toys come chiefly from Nuremberg, Sonneberg, in the Thuringian Forest, and from many villages in the Hartz Mountains. The metropolis of this branch of industry is and has been for centuries past the old city of Nuremberg. Since the German war of liberation, this city has steadily developed her toy-manufacturing business, and is now probably in her greatest period of prosperity, her toys being sent, either directly or through dealers, to the most distant markets of the world. Yet Nuremberg is not the sole place for the manufacture of toys, and other neighborhoods enter into active competition with her. This branch of German industry delivers to-day astoundingly cheap things, and, to the honor of the workmen, so inventively and delicately constructed that, in walking through the stores and workshops, certain toys on the shelves excite the greatest astonishment.

There are in Nuremburg not less than one hundred and twenty workshops for the manufacture of toys, in which over a thousand skilled workers are engaged in making a multitude of objects from wood, papier-mache, gutta-percha, and other materials and metals. Everything is done on the principle of the minutest division of labor. The most diverse branches of industry are also called in to the aid of the toy-manufacturing business; book-binders, cabinet-makers, paper manufacturers, color makers, &c.

Dr. Kohl, of Bremen, whose name is well known to Americans, says: "The industry of Nuremburg resembles the Christmas tree. Like this, all the toys of the world are connected with it.

"A merchant of Nuremberg presented me with a really remarkable document—a catalogue of all kinds of children's toys in which his house dealt. This catalogue was the most complicated list of wares that I have seen. It includes more than 12,000 articles. Every species of wild and domestic animal, horses, cattle, sheep, had its own number; every race of men, every nationality, every army, every species of arms, soldiers on foot and to horse, the artillerist, the lancer, hussar, the Bavarian, Austrian and Prussian soldier, were all catalogued. Each of these thousands and thousands of articles had there its price, in more or less costly material, in larger or smaller form. By every number there was a short description of the article; everything was so arranged that the foreign toy-dealer had only to mention the number in the catalogue to the wholesale dealer in Nuremberg to procure just the article that he wanted. There are houses making a profit of five to six thousand guldens yearly in children's Knick-Knacks, Noah's arks, &c. These dealers need, however, great discretion and judgment. The most of these wares come from Sonneberg, in the Thuringian Forest, and many from the Erzgebirge. A Nuremberg wholesale dealer must not only be acquainted with twelve thousand articles, but also twelve thousand various modes and tastes prevailing in the various districts with which he trades. He needs a very extended knowledge of people and the world, and must be able to correspond in many languages."

The Thuringian Forest and the Hartz Mountains of Saxony, both districts of a dense and poor population, have also won great importance for the manufacturing of toys during the past century. They furnish principally those astonishingly cheap human and animal figures of wood, horses, stables, churches, packed in little boxes; while Nuremberg makes articles which come at a higher figure and are purchased for children of more wealthy parents—for instance, railroad cars, locomotives, wagons. Besides the hundred and twenty workshops already mentioned, Nuremberg has fifty wood-turning establishments and eighty tin manufacturing workshops, which produce all sorts of tin toys in great quantities, trumpets, canoes, cooking ovens, little swords, &c. Magic lanterns are also made in great excellence by the aid of improved machinery.

Some manufacturers make only fountain and jet arrangements, driven mostly by water; tin boats, ships, swimming birds, fish with magnetic needles, little *carrousels*, human genre figures, caricatures, groups of animals. Of late years these figures and groups have been distinguished by their value as natural historical models. At the late Munich exhibition, an exact model of the screw steamer Wellington, one hundred and thirty-one guns (tin), was exhibited, creating general admiration. The deck could be removed, and the whole of the interior exposed to view, not a single room being overlooked. At the last London exhibition, the elegant miniature equipages and their cheap price excited the greatest astonishment.

Through their attractive form the German toys have long been ahead of those of French fabrication. The manufacture of pewter toys has declined since the great improvement in pottery wares. In former times nearly all the little plates, vessels, utensils for the children's doll-rooms, were made of pewter, but these are now generally made of porcelain, and the pewter trade has disappeared in many places. Nuremberg has now only twenty establishments for casting pewter soldiers, watches, ornaments, doll furniture, &c. The larger factories use annually about one hundred and fifty hundred-weight of pewter, and employ from fifty to sixty girls, though more would be employed if they could be depended upon for accuracy. Nuremberg manufacturers are very particular in this respect, and Nuremberg wares are considered far ahead of those of Cassel and Berlin as regards beauty and correctness of drawing.

It is interesting to know that the present times demand a far greater perfection of form and painting than was earlier the case; it is also a sign of progression that the human figures no longer represent military life alone, but historical personages from civil life.

The toy is thus made a means of imparting useful knowledge to the children. It is this property of the toy, which, together with its adaptability as a plaything, has made the Nuremberg ware supreme in the markets of Switzerland, Italy, France, England and America.

This effort to gain perfection of the object of education, to give incitement to thought in the young by means of object teaching, is becoming more prominent every year. The "Nuremberg toys for the young" have won a classical fame on this account, and the talent and ingenuity displayed in this department of industry is truly astonishing. For instance, all styles of architecture, from the Grecian to the Renaissance, are found in the Nuremberg "building-boxes," then there are the historical plays, in which important historical personages and their deeds are taught to the children and indelibly imprinted upon their memory. Mechanism is not neglected. Locomotives and fixed engines, worked by spirit-flame, are made in great numbers. These articles find a constantly increasing sale in all markets of the world. We must also mention the so-called "Sandwerke," mostly of humorous models with movable figures, monkey concerts, quarreling and whipping scenes, shoemakers, &c. These articles are extremely cheap, and have long since gained great popularity. Furth, near Nuremberg, is also famous for its toy manufactories, though delivering its articles mostly to Nuremberg dealers.

SONNEBERG TOYS.

The principal seat of the Thuringian toy industry is Sonneberg, and the numerous surrounding villages, where everybody, even the women and children, is employed with bee-like industry, cutting, hammering, nailing, painting. As early as the year 1735 this branch of art was flourishing there, and a pattern book of that date is in existence, showing that the following articles were then made there: Slates, slate pencils, whetstones, syringes, little spice chests, boxes, bandboxes, little salt and meal tubs, writing-desks, sewing tables, little trunks, children's wooden swords, wooden guns, whistles, ninepins, rattles, nut-crackers, looking-glasses, shirt buttons, lead-pencils, picture frames, wall candlesticks, &c. At a later period small marbles were made in great quantities. Sonneberg merchants emigrated at an early period to the northern and Baltic provinces of Germany, to Riga, St. Petersburg, Scandinavia, America, England, and France. Of late years, wood being a difficult article from which to make dolls' heads and animal forms, the people have turned their attention to plastic materials, such as papier-mache, either exclusively or in connection with wood. With this a new branch of industry was opened; woodcutting and carving declined, and plastic modeling and embossing of all sorts of toys, of great beauty and multifariousness of form, became by-and-by the principal business.

A thorough system of division of labor prevails. There are factories especially for dolls, and others again where animals are exclusively made. Other materials were soon introduced, such as leather, India rubber, porcelain, glass. The older branches gradually dwindled, and many have become extinct, such as letter-case making and beaten iron-plate working. The finer arts were gradually introduced into the making of toys; painting, sculpture, modeling became constantly more needed; music was introduced, very perfect children's musical instruments, organs and little pianos, were made. The industry extended itself in the whole of the Meiningen Oberland, over an area of a great many square miles. In the year 1840 there were there 240 wood turners and wood carvers, 111 workers in paper mache, 31 doll-makers, 44 embossers, &c. Besides these a great number of persons were employed in making boxes of every shape and fashion, fiddles, hand-organs, slates, pencils, whetstones, porcelain, glass articles.

In the same year, in Sonneberg and the neighborhood, 7,000 men were employed exclusively in the making of toys. Since that time the toy industry has greatly prospered, and the population has rapidly increased. Sonneberg had fifty years ago only 1,800 inhabitants, but now over 3,000, and an extensive wholesale trade is now carried on. The variety of production is astonishing. The rich and poor provinces require each different wares. America, Java, Australia purchase dear articles, and in Europe England is the best customer. To show the extent of the commerce and dispatch of articles from this district—in the year 1861, 453,000 centners (a centner is nearly a hundred weight) of material were transported by the Werre Railroad to and from the Sonneberg district; of this, 266,514 centners (58.77 per cent.) were toys sent to various markets, while 187,000 centners (41 23 per cent.) were raw materials of all kinds, to be used in the fabrication of toys.

The cheapness of the Sonneberg toys is something incredible; 1,000 slate pencils cost there only from 12 to 18 silver groschens (27 to 43 cents), and 360 unpainted children's trumpets 25 silver groschens (60 cents). This cheapness would not be possible without the minutest division of labor, the first workman merely preparing the piece of wood, the next giving it the rough form, and the next completing it. The packers are again a class of people to themselves; they can pack a Noah's ark with the greatest skill in a relatively small box; in such a space, indeed, that it is difficult for any one to put the animals again into their home when once out.

The workmen soon acquired an almost fabulous skill and rapidity, otherwise the cheap prices would not be possible. Besides, every member of the family, men, women, and children, must aid. Though the work of each family may appear small, the production of the whole district is very large. There are in Sonneberg twenty-six wholesale toy-dealers; and single firms of these have a yearly business of over half a million thalers! The traveling agents of Sonneberg toy firms carry with them a book of samples specifying 16,000 different articles. An enormous amount of wood is consumed. The Meiningen forests furnish 5,000 cords of pine wood at 100 cubic feet per cord yearly. For the making of 4,680 dozens of little wooden post horns, only 136 cubic feet of wood are required, and this may allow of an inference as to the immense number of toys sent out every year into the world. Of late years there has been a greater demand for articles of taste, and it became necessary for the Sonneberg people to see after improving their standard. The Oberland Art and Trade Union, as well as the hereditary prince, therefore lead the manufacturers model toys; and the Government has established two institutes for giving instruction in drawing and modeling to the children of poor parents, who have talent and desire to devote themselves to the plastic arts. The lessening of the forests and the increasing competition of other cities have of late years compelled the introduction of wood-working machinery instead of the ancient handwork. By the old methods only the best parts of the tree could be used up, but the machinery uses up nearly every twig.

OTHER FACTORIES.

After Sonneberg, Neustadt on the Hayde, near Coburg, is the principal depot for toys. Every day, and especially on Saturdays, men come in with their work, generally unpainted toys, from the Coburg, Salfeld, Meiningen and Sondershausen villages. The merchant gives the rough toys over to the painters in bismuth, and then sends the completed toys away. Other central depots in the Thuringian Forrest are Friedrichsrode, Waltershausen and Hildburghausen.

The Hartz Mountains, in Saxony, have also a toy industry, especially in the Flohthal. The division of labor is here very complete. Every village has its specialty—one makes only children's muskets, another only ninepins, the third only the figures of animals, &c. It is often the case that each house has its specified branch of manufacture, and even in a single family individual members have their appointed labor. Every one does what he is best able and willing to do—thus, for instance, the husband turns figures on the lathe, the wife makes the wheelbarrows ready for the figures, and the children load the barrows with red-cheeked apples. Others, again, make soldiers of every kind, on foot and to horse, representing all the armies of Europe; a third family, again, is distinguished for making animals of all kinds, which are intended to populate Noah's ark.

TOY BOXES.

The little boxes in which the toys make their journeys are furnished by the villages of Olbernhau and Rubenau. Special villages for the painting of toys do not here exist, as in the Thuringian Forest. The painting and japanning is here done by the children. The annual sale of the toys produced in the Erzgebirge is estimated at half a million thalers, of which forty thousand thalers worth go via Bremen, and two hundred and sixty thousand thalers via Hamburg, across the sea. The earnings of the toy-makers in the Saxon Erzgebirge is far less than in the Thuringian Forest, and is partly caused by the dearness of the wood. In the Thuringian Forest a cubic foot of soft wood costs about a groschen and a half (three cents), while in the Erzgebirge the same amount costs from two to three silver groschen (five to seven cents.)

WAGES.

This difference in price makes the pay of the Erzgebirger, under the pressure of competition, very small. To improve his condition the latter gave up the old working by hand and introduced the turning lathe, but even now his pay is very small and his wares excessively cheap. Thus, sixty wheelbarrows, loaded with wooden apples, cost at his home 25 silver groschen (60 cents), but husband, wife and one child cannot possibly make more than 240 in one week. The ornamentally-painted cooking utensils cost per dozen boxes only a thaler and a third (94 cents), but two grown-up persons and one child have enough to do to make four dozen in a week; and from this modest earning from 40 to 53 per cent. has to be deducted for cost of wood and other raw materials. The family, therefore, do not get over a thaler and a half per week (not a dollar)! Very skilled families make their earnings from two to three thalers ($1 50 to $2). Their lot is, therefore, not an enviable one, though they may have the pleasant thought to comfort them that their great skill has made them masters of nearly all the markets in the world. Toys were earlier made in England, but the German toy makers soon closed up the trade by their cheap wares. England is now one of Germany's best customers, and imports annually about $100,000 worth of German toys.

J. P. J.

# MANUELA—A BALLAD OF CALIFORNIA.

BY BAYARD TAYLOR.

From the doorway, Manuela, in the sunny April morn,
Southward looks, along the valley, over leagues of gleaming corn,
Where the mountain's misty rampart like the wall of Eden towers,
And the isles of oak are sleeping on a painted sea of flowers.

All the air is full of music, for the winter rains are o'er,
And the noisy magpies chatter from the budding sycamore;
Blithely frisk unnumbered squirrels, over all the grassy slope;
Where the airy summits brighten, nimbly leaps the antelope.

Gentle eyes of Manuela! tell me wherefore do ye rest
On the oak's enchanted islands and the flowery ocean's breast?
Tell me wherefore, down the valley, ye have traced the highway's mark
Far beyond the belts of timber, to the mountain-shadows dark?

Ah, the fragrant bay may blossom, and the sprouting verdure shine
With the tears of amber dropping from the tassels of the pine,
And the morning's breath of balsam lightly brush her sunny cheek—
Little recketh Manuela of the tales of Spring they speak.

When the Summer's burning solstice on the mountain harvests glowed,
She had watched a gallant horseman riding down the valley road;
Many times she saw him turning, looking back with parting thrills,
Till amid her tears she lost him, in the shadow of the hills.

Ere the cloudless moons were over, he had passed the desert's sand—
Crossed the rushing Colorado and the wild Apache Land,
And his laden mules were driven, when the time of rains began,
With the traders of Chihuahua, to the Fair of San Juan.

Therefore watches Manuela—therefore lightly doth she start,
When the sound of distant footsteps seems the beating of her heart;
Not a wind the green oak rustles or the redwood branches stirs,
But she hears the silver jingle of his ringing bit and spurs.

Often, out of the hazy distance, come the horsemen, day by day,
But they come not as Bernardo—she can see it, far away;
Well she knows the airy gallop of his mettled alazan,
Light as any antelope upon the hills of Gavilan.

She would know him 'mid a thousand, by his free and gallant air;
By the neatly-knit sarape, such as wealthy traders wear;
By his broidered calzoneros and his saddle, gayly spread,
With its cantle, rimmed with silver, and its horn a lion's head.

None like him the light riata on the maddened bull can throw;
None amid the mountain-canons track like him the stealthy doe;
And at all the mission festals, few indeed the revelers are
Who can dance with him the jota, touch with him the gay guitar.

He has said to Manuela, and the echoes linger still
In the cloisters of her bosom, with a secret, tender thrill,
When the bay again has blossomed, and the valley stands in corn,
Shall the bells of Santa Clara usher in the wedding morn.

He has pictured the procession, all in holiday attire,
And the laugh of bridal gladness when they see the distant spire;
Then their love shall kindle newly, and the world be doubly fair
In the cool, delicious crystal of the summer morning air.

Tender eyes of Manuela! what has dimmed your lustrous beam?
'Tis a tear that falls to glitter on the casket of her dream.
Ah, the eye of Love must brighten, if its watches would be true,
For the star is falsely mirrored in the rose's drop of dew.

But her eager eyes rekindle, and her breathless bosom thrills,
As she sees a horseman moving in the shadow of the hills;
Now in love and fond thanksgiving they may lose their pearly tides—
'Tis the alazan that gallops, 'tis Bernardo's self that rides!

## Coveniently Deaf.

A Vermont landlord, famous for being deaf just when he wanted to, when rallied upon his infirmity, one day, told his amused guests the following story: When a young man, he worked on a farm for a stingy old farmer, in an adjoining town. On leaving him a balance of $2 was due for wages. Having called repeatedly for his money, the old man had some excuse for not paying. A sow of the old man's had a litter of pigs, consisting of four; one of them, which is generally the case, being a small runt, as they call them. George told the old man that he would take a pig for his money; the old man said he might have the small one. George jumped into the pen and seized the largest pig. The old man shouted: "Take the small one!" "Let him squeal," said George; "I can hold him." The old man excited: "Take the small one!" "I'll risk his biting," replied George. Old man desperate, and as loud as he can bellow: "Take the small one!" "Let him squeal; I can hold him," answered George. "Take him along, you deaf cuss; I can't make you hear anything." George carried off his pig in triumph.

# THE PEABODY FUNERAL.

### Description of the Decorations for the Ceremonies.

[From the Portland Argus.]

Some two weeks ago Mr. Harry Brown, the artist, commenced the work of draping in mournful shades our beautiful City Hall. Yesterday, by the courtesy of that gentleman, members of the press were taken over it. The sight was truly grand. What was a few days ago resplendent with all the richness that art could give it is now converted by art into the sublimely beautiful of a solemn character. It seems to be like a mausoleum of the honored dead, described in ancient fables of the East. The dim light, the grand size of the hall, the elegance and taste with which its sombre drapery is arranged, and the deathly stillness all about breathe only of a chamber for the dead. The grandness of conception and general effect of this work surpass anything of a like nature attempted on this continent.

THE HALL

is 120 feet by 80 feet and 40 feet high, and of this now only can be seen the dark, polished chestnut woodwork rising from the floors to the base of the tall windows, and a very little of the delicately tinted walls between the pearl white pilasters, and of the latter but little is exposed to view.

The galleries are draped with black broadcloth, hung in plaits and occasionally broken up with festoons powdered with stars. Falling gracefully beneath each black festoon are three small white festoons. Where each festoon is caught up by its silver cord is a wreath of immortelles and a black trefoil plume surmounting it. There are three clusters of festoons—one is over the main entrance, another at the foot of the hall, and the third opposite the first named. They are all alike, and are formed by a festoon of black, with stars, falling from the top half way down the depth of the galleries; then under that droops a festoon, half the size of the first, of white alpaca, and falling from the ends, where it is caught up with black crape, are two larger festoons of the same. The black plaits that extend around the sides then hang in graceful festoons upon the upper part of the white, and their ends are lost under the large festoon at the top, which is surmounted by a black trefoil plume. The supports of the gallery are clothed with the sombre hues, and the walls under the galleries are draped with festoons of black broadcloth, the work being finished with black bats (emblems of mortality) of the same at each pilaster. The brackets of gas jets that gave light under the galleries are now supporting wax tapers; but that which, in the pale light, first catches your eye on entering is the

MAGNIFICENT CATAFALQUE,

which rises majestically at the head of the hall, directly in front of the rostrum. The dais of this is twenty-four feet by eighteen feet, ascended by two steps and covered with black. The bier rests in the center, is ten feet by fifteen feet, and four feet high, draped in black broadcloth, sweeping in rich folds to the dais, bordered with silver lace, while festoons of the same, about a foot and a half deep, are caught up at the top with silver cord and tassels, and are trimmed with massive silver fringe. The canopy of the catafalque, which at its highest point is twenty-five feet from the base, is of broadcloth, and its plaits have an easy rise to the upper middle from the rich border of black velvet. This border, two feet deep, has the four-inch silver fringe, with silver lace trimming at the top. At each corner and side center is a festoon of the same, bordered with silver lace, and having in its center a silver star. On top the canopy are set in silver holders black plumes with white tips two and a half feet high, while over the center festoons, excepting over the front one, where is a large black and white plume, are rich black trefoil plumes. The magnificent and graceful festoons at the corners, which are caught up in their fall to the floor with crape and sprigs of flowers when within four feet of the same, are lined with the choicest embroidered lace to be found. Commencing with a small festoon at each center of the velvet border, larger ones droop prettily from it, and their lower sweep sinks behind the heavy folds of the corner festoons. The ceiling of the catafalque is of black broadcloth in plaits, nearly of a flat surface, and powdered with silver stars. Beneath the festoons, and resting on the dais, are twelve large wax candles, in silver holders, five feet tall, and these cast a subdued light on the bier where will lie the casket containing the remains. Garlands of choice natural flowers are to be sprinkled on the dais, steps and bier, and there have been secured sufficient for a most generous diffusion. The wood-work of the rostrum is draped with black, with festoons and wreaths of flowers.

The wall back of the catafalque of the head of the hall has been shrouded from the cornice down in black broadcloth, fluted. Illumining the center of this is heraldic light made of gas jets, to the number of 200, forming an elaborate star of light, in the center of which, formed by 100 tiny jets of gas, is the monogram, comprised of the letters "G. P." At the sides of this are seen, standing in bold relief, as it were, the coats of arms of England and America, exquisitely done in silver leaf. Under the coat of arms of the English is a scroll, and on it the Latin words, "*Nisi utile est quod facimus, stulta est gloria*," which is, "Unless what we do is useful, our glory is lost." On a similar scroll under the American is found in large letters, "*Pulchrum est benefacere republicæ*;" in English, "It is beautiful to benefit the Republic."

The cornice of the hall, which is five feet deep, is draped with double festoons of black, and suspended over each capital (there are twenty-four) are lozenges of black bordered with white folds and having in the center a white rosette with black middle. The finely shaped windows emit no light now; drapery has made them heavy and gloomy-looking, in place of the cheerful sunlight that we are wont to find there on a bright day. They are trimmed very much in a Gothic style. The center of each window, after it had been screened, was covered with white, and the black broadcloth folding over this gives it a lozenge shape at the top. In the center of this is a quartrefoil, and from the large circular top of the window fall double festoons, the arch being surmounted by a trefoil, with a rosette of white beneath. There are fifteen windows, and between each are represented bats in black and surmounted by a cross or wreath of immortelles, alternately placed.

The ceiling from the cornice to the center is covered with black festoons, the dead black only broken by double festoons, which extend from the corners to the center of the sides and ends, each tapering from the cornice. In the center of this drapery is a large white and black alpaca rosette. Seven thousand yards of cloth were used in covering the ceiling.

On the two escutcheons placed on the gallery over the main entrance are the mottoes, one on each—

Thou, too, whose deeds bankrupt a nation's gratitude.—[Scott.
Kind hearts are more than coronets.—[Tennyson.

Quotations from Holy Writ are found on the two opposite the above:

But the greatest of these is charity.
Lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven.

At the foot of the hall, opposite the catafalque, the escutcheons bear—

*Luxuria ejus benefacere.*
(His luxury to do good.)
*Virtus sola nobilitat.*
(Virtue alone ennobles.)

The finishing touches of the skilled workmen employed in this work of splendor and magnificence will all be put on to-day, but the hall, we understand, is not to be opened to the public till the day of the ceremonies.

# RIDING IN WASHINGTON.

### The Carriages that Draw "The Government."

[Correspondence Chicago Republican.]

It is astonishing what a number of conveyances the Goverment employs. If it should take a fancy to go into the livery stable business, it would find itself possessed of stock enough to set up a complete establishment. Each member of the Cabinet has a vehicle at his disposal from necessity. Official duties call them to different parts of the city daily, and it is proper that they should ride; but their official establishments are modest and unpretending affairs compared with some of the more stylish turnouts of their subordinates. The Postmaster General has a cab-looking vehicle, drawn by a savage brown nag. The Secretary of the Interior has a four-wheeled affliction of the genus rattletrap, which, according to circumstances, is hauled by one or two sedate-looking animals. The Attorney-General has a pair of well-matched bays, the successors of a pair of lop-eared, knee-sprung browns, that age and the cobble stones had knocked up entirely. His coach is a somewhat stately and legal-looking affair. Secretary Boutwell has a good, substantial conveyance, but it is a mere matter of convenience with him; he would not feel any grander if his carriage was as glossy as the British Minister's, drawn by four spanking bays, and driven by a driver in top-boots. The State, War and Navy Departments ride in conveyances inherited from their predecessors, and if they have any vanity it is not for riding in state. The Agricultural Department has its irreproachable single carriage, drawn by a stylish blood bay, with an attractive display of silver plate on the harness, driven by a coachman with a cape on his coat. The Patent Office supports a neat carriage, drawn by a high-stepping roan, but the Patent Office pays its way, and has $250,000 a year over; but at the Treasury Department there is ordinarily a small procession of carriages at the call of heads of divisions, who use them as freely out of office hours as in; and, in addition to this exclusive class of riding, there is a liberal investment in street-car tickets for general and miscellaneous convenience.

## A Disagreement Among the Doctors.

[From the American Medical Gazette.]

A paragraph from the Boston Journal of Chemistry has been going the rounds of the secular press, in which the writer opposes the practice of evaporating water upon stoves and furnaces, on the ground that the air cannot be "dried up or burned up," and that none of its natural moisture is expelled from it by heat. Truly, a "little learning is a dangerous thing," and we have here just enough knowledge displayed to cover a deal of mischievous ignorance.

In the first place, it may be news to the chemical gentleman in question to learn that there are certain physiological phenomena connected with excessive or defective humidity of the atmosphere; that under the latter condition, owing to the affinity of air for moisture, the respiratory surfaces will be refrigerated and dried by unusual evaporation from them, and that the same process, to a less degree, affects the whole surface of the body. Now, granting that in a literal sense, none of the existing moisture is expelled from air by raising its temperature, an immense relative reduction of its humidity is therein effected. Suppose, for instance, that the atmosphere of a room of two thousand cubic feet contents have its hygrometric capacity for moisture satisfied on a freezing morning. We build a good fire in a stove and warm this room to, say 75 degrees Fahrenheit, and in doing this we so reduce the relative amount of moisture that at least a pound of water is required to bring the air to the same condition in which we found it. And, what is more, the thirsty air will have this water in some way, and, if we do not supply it by evaporation from external sources, will, to use a vulgar but appropriate slang phrase, "take it out of our hides." For our own part, we prefer the former alternative.

# BULLS.

### Laughable Examples of the Taurine Tendency in Writing and Speaking.

[From Appleton's Journal.]

One kind of involuntary wit has been naturalized by the Irish. It did not originate with that nation, nor is it peculiar to it. A good proportion of the stories noted in the Astela of Hierocles, written nearly three thousand years ago, are excellent specimens of the Irish bull; and it may be found in poetry and history and speeches, as well as in every-day conversations, all the world over. The reckless and rollicking temperament of the Irishman, however, asserts itself in the use of language, as in everything else, and renders him especially susceptible to queer and incongruous use of words.

That unconscious and perennial freshness that belongs to nearly everything from the Emerald Isle seems to pertain also to the Irish bull. I am never tired of reading anecdotes of Sir Boyle Roche, who may perhaps, without misconstruction, be called the father of Irish bulls, to whom the world is indebted for some of the finest recorded specimens of this particular species of witticism—specimens so exquisitely perfect, that Curran used to insist, humorously, that they were carefully prepared.

If that had been true, they might perhaps have been classed as a new figure of speech, or might even have claimed recognition as the catachresis; that being a trope of so bold a description that "necessity makes it borrow and employ an expression or term contrary to the thing it means to express." That is a tolerably good description of an Irish bull. As an example of catachresis, Webster quotes:

"Her voice was but the shadow of a sound."

Now, the shadow of a sound, though it may be a pleasant suggestion to the fancy, is quite as impossible a thing as the "cowld oven" in which Bridget supposed ice cream to be baked, or the cheers with which a New York reporter stated that the Prince of Wales on his journey up the Hudson, was greeted by the pupils of the deaf and dumb institution.

Most of Sir Boyle's sayings have become household words; but it may not be unpleasant to the reader to hear two or three of them. It was he who gave utterance to the profound aphorism, "Single misfortunes never come alone, and the greatest of all possible misfortunes is generally followed by a much greater." "Sir," said he one day in the Irish House of Commons, "I do not see why we should put ourselves out of the way to serve posterity. What has posterity done for us?" He was interrupted by a burst of laughter, and proceeded to explain himself. "By posterity, Mr. Speaker," said he, "I do not mean our ancestors, but those who are to come immediately after them." In these times of short measures, perhaps, we should find nothing very absurd in the bill which he introduced, providing that every quart bottle should hold a quart. We seem to need something like that at the present day. It was he who rebuked the shoemaker from whom he had ordered shoes for his gouty limbs: "I told you to make one longer than the other," said he, "and, instead of that, you have made one smaller than the other; the exact opposite." During the troublous times that came upon the country, there was great insecurity of life, and in a letter to a friend from his country-house he wrote: "You may judge of our state when I tell you that I write this with a pistol in each hand and a sword in the other." His penmanship must have been rather poor, with his hands so full!

It was in this same Irish House of Commons that a bill was introduced to cause the watchmen to sleep in the daytime, in order that they might be more wakeful at night. A report of the debate said that the mover was left in a great minority. But this was not nearly so bad as the act which may be found in chapter 415 of the Session Laws of the State of New York for 1863, providing that every convict in our State prisons may, by obedience and good behavior, earn a commutation or diminution of the term of his sentence of two days for every six months, and closing with this language: "providing, however, that the provisions of this act shall not effect the case of any person who shall be under a sentence of imprisonment for the term of his natural life." It would be difficult to see how it would affect the case of such a person, even without this clause.

Probably very few casually reading the following sentence in an account of an Irish duel, would detect the monstrous proposition embodied in it: "Sir Richard received a slight wound in the breast; his antagonist fired in the air, and so the affair terminated." But the proposition here is that one party in a duel might wound the other by firing in the air.

Generally, however, bulls of Irish extraction are more apparent. It was at the dinner of an Irish association that the following sublime toast was given: "Here is to the president of the society, Patrick O'Rafferty; an' may he live to eat the chicken that scratches over his grave."

It was an Irishman who wrote to his son in the "ould country": "Come till Ameriky, Mike; 'tis a fine country to get a living in. All ye have to do is to get a three-cornered box and fill it wid bricks, and carry it till the top of a three-story building, and the man at the top does all the work." It was another of the same nationality, who, hearing that his widowed mother had married again since he quitted Ireland, exclaimed: "Murther! I hope she won't have a son oulder than me; if she does I shall lose the whole estate."

Singularly confused ideas must the son of Erin have of death, for it is related of one who was reprieved the day before that appointed for his execution, and wished to get rid of his wife, that he wrote to her: "I was hung yesterday, and died like a hero. Do as I did, and bear it like a man;" and of another, whose master had died suddenly, leaving a letter ready for the mail, that he dispatched it after adding at the bottom: "Since writing the above I have died;" of still another, who wished to inform a friend in a neighboring town of the death of a fellow workman, that he sent a dispatch, signed with the deceased man's name, reading: "James, come home; I died last night;" and an Irish lady, in her will, ordered her body to be opened after her death, lest she should be buried alive. A somewhat similar story has been floating about the newspapers, of Smithson, the founder of the Smithsonian Institute. He had five doctors, and they had been unable to discover his disease. Being told that his case was hopeless, he called them around him and said: "My friends, I desire that you will make a post-mortem examination of me, and find out what ails use; for, really, I have heard such long discussions on the subject that I am dying to know what my disease is myself."

It was a Hibernian gentleman who told a friend who was studying for the ministry: "I hope I may live to hear you preach my funeral sermon;" it was an Emerald Islander who, being asked to go on the deck of a vessel when she was in danger of foundering, said he had no wish to see himself drowned; it was Michael O'Mulligan who remarked, with much good sense, that a "man gets a very poor show who waits till he is kilt before he acts on the defensive;" and the following is found on an Irish tombstone: "Here lies John Higley and his wife, who were drowned on their passage from America. Had they both lived, they would have been buried here."

Samuel Ireland tells of the miracle of St. Denis' walking from Paris, after his decollation, with his head under his arm, but makes the miracle still greater by his mode of relating the story. He says: "During his perigrination, he carried his head under his arm with much coolness and deliberation, and often kissed it by the way."

It was an Irishman who asked for the entrance out of the Boston Music Halls; who said, in reference to a pair of new boots: "Be jabers! I believe I shall never get thim on till I wear thim a day or two;" who said that his son was so clever that he had just made two chairs and a table out of his own head, and had plenty of wood left for another; who told his sweetheart that he thought so much of her that he couldn't sleep for dreaming of her; who, having been married at nineteen, said he would never marry again so young, if he lived to the age of Methuselah; and who exclaimed, on seeing a very small coffin: "By the St. Denis O'Sligo! is it possible that that coffin can be intended for any living crather!"

It has been related that the Emerald Isle has produced a physician who, being called to examine a man who had been killed by a neighbor, said, oracularly, "This person was so ill that, if he had not been murdered, he would have died half an hour before;" an orator who, becoming very angry at an Englishman, cried, "I will punch my fist through your impenetrable head, and let the brains out of your empty skull;" an editor, who wrote of the wrongs of his native isle, "Her cup of misery has been for ages overflowing, and is not yet full;" and a discriminating historian, who stated that, in the first place, Ireland was divided into four kingdoms, then it was divided into three kingdoms, next into two kingdoms, and finally it was divided into one.

A Canadian paper, somewhat excited on the Fenian question, some time ago, stated that a Fenian book was found at Tyrone, in which, among other things, was the following toast: "Here's to ——. Long may he live; may he live to see chapels built ten miles long and seven miles broad—built with Pretestant bones, thatched with ministers' skulls, whitewashed with their blood, and their backbones for scrapers at the door."

But all the bulls are not Irish. Sir Richard Steele is reported as having suggested that the Irish habit of making bulls was owing to the climate, and he continued: "I dare say, if an Englishman was born in Ireland, he would do the same." Dr. W. H. Russell, the famous Times' correspondent, claims to be an Englishman, though born in Ireland, and I have seen it stated, but cannot vouch for the fact, that, in one of his letters from Egypt, describing the tour of the Prince of Wales, the following sentence occurred: "As there were no other asses to be found, the Duke of Sutherland, Col. Truesdale, Col. Marshall, and I, were obliged to trudge on foot." It was an English lady who desired to have her portrait painted with her book in her hand, reading aloud, and her servant in a corner, where he could not be seen, but would be within easy call.

A Scottish professor in the University of Edinburg was experimenting before his pupils with some combustible substances, and, as he was mixing them, they exploded, shattering the phial which he held into fragments. He held up a small piece of the glass and said very gravely: "Gentlemen, I have made this experiment often with this very same phial, and never knew it to break in my hands before." The following somewhat ambiguous paragraph appeared in an Edinburg paper: "We regret to find that the announcement of the death of Mr. W—— is a malicious fabrication." It was the mayor of a Portuguese city who once enumerated, among the marks by which the body of a drowned man might be identified, "a marked impediment in his speech."

General Taylor was made ridiculous for a time by the sentence which occurred near the beginning of his message to the Thirty-first Congress, December, 1849, as follows: "We are at peace with all the world, and seek to maintain our cherished relations of amity with the rest of mankind." But Mr. Buchanan almost matched it in a speech which he made at the South, in which he said, "I do belive, gentlemen, that mankind as well as the people of the United States, are interested in the preservation of this Union;" and John C. Calhoun, in commenting upon the clause in the Declaration of Independence, to the effect that all men are created equal, remarked that "only two men were created, and one of them was a woman."

The line used to be common inside the cover of every volume in frequent use—

"Steal not this book, my honest friend," etc.

What could be more absurd than the supposition that an "honest friend" would steal your book?

# AN INDIAN STORY.

### The Pot of Gold in Wabassa Lake.

A correspondent of the Detroit Free Press writes as follows:

"About three miles from the village of Greenville, in the county of Montcalm, State of Michigan, is a small lake now commonly known as Wabassa's Lake. It is a handsome sheet of water, with a fine shore free from swamps of brush, affording a pleasant resort to the lovers of piscatorial sports. There is a romantic yet truthful, history connected with it which sounds more like an Indian tradition of centuries ago than an actual occurrence of fifty years since. While on an excursion a few days ago, I gathered the following story, and its truthfulness has since been vouched for by other settlers: A tribe of Indians were then encamped on the shore of the lake near its outlet, a stream of the same, and had just been paid by the government quite a large amount of gold and silver, which they took to their camp, as was their custom, undivided, held in their charge by their Chief, Wabassa. On arriving at their camp and spreading their gaily-covered blankets out admiringly, together with their trinkets purchased at the station, some of the tribe, warmed more or less with "fire water," demanded their portion of the gold. Disputes arose as to the relative share of each. Some claimed more than a share, claiming to have contributed more to the protection or general good, glory or dignity of the tribe. High words were about to be followed by bloodshed, when their chief demanded silence, and proposed to them to wait till the morrow should cool their excited brains, and they could listen to reason and words of counsel from the older men. A truce was finally effected, and quiet once more reigned throughout the camp, when the Chief, regarding the gold as a cause of evil instead of a blessing, stole quietly out, carrying the gold with him, and entering a canoe paddled quickly and noiselessly to the centre of the lake, where he consigned pot and gold to the deep waters of the lake. In the morning he did not deny what he had done, but was in the midst of a speech, telling them of their folly in being like the pale-faces, slaves to gold, when, with a loud whoop, the entire band set upon him, murdering him and mutilating his body in a horrible manner. His grave is still shown, and many have seen his son return, within the last twenty years, to mourn over it. Greedy hands have often sought for the lost gold, but to no purpose, for the waters are many hundreds of feet in depth, strange as it may seem for so small a lake—a mere pond. But the story is often told of the 'Pot of Gold in Wabassa's Lake.'"

## A LITTLE GOOSEY.

The chill November day was done,
The working world home faring;
The wind came roaring through the streets
And set the gaslights flaring;
And hopelessly and aimlessly
The scared old leaves were flying;
When mingled with the soughing wind,
I heard a small voice crying—

And shivering on the corner stood
A child of four or over;
No cloak nor hat her small, soft arms,
And wind blown curls to cover.
Her dimpled face was stained with tears;
Her round blue eyes ran over;
She cherished in her wee, cold hand,
A bunch of faded clover.

And one hand round her treasure, while
She slipped in mine the other;
Half scared, half confidential, said,
"Oh! please, I want my mother."
"Tell me your street and number, pet;
Don't cry, I'll take you to it."
Sobbing, she answered, "I forget;
The organ made me do it.

"He came and played at Milly's steps;
The monkey took the money.
And so I followed down the street,
The monkey was so funny.
I've walked about a hundred hours,
From one street to another;
The monkey's gone, I've spoiled my flowers—
Oh! please, I want my mother."

"But what's your mother's name, and what
The street? Now think a minute."
"My mother's name is mamma dear—
The street—I can't begin it."
"But what is strange about the house,
Or new, not like the others?"
"I guess you mean my trundle-bed,
Mine and my little brother's.

"Oh, dear! I ought to be at home
To help him say his prayers;
He's such a baby, he forgets,
And we are both such players—
And there's a bar between to keep
From pitching on each other,
For Harry rolls when he's asleep;
Oh, dear! I want my mother."

The sky grew stormy; people passed
All muffled, homeward faring;
"You'll have to spend the night with me,"
I said, at last, despairing.
I tied a 'kerchief round her neck—
"What ribbon's this, my blossom?"
"Why! don't you know?" she smiling asked,
And drew it from her bosom.

A card, with number, street, and name,
My eyes astonished met it;
"For," said the little one, "you see
I might some time forget it;
And so I wear the little thing
That tells you all about it;
For mother says she's very sure
I would get lost without it."

## Extracting Bullets from Wounds by the Aid of Electricity.

A writer in the Gentleman's Magazine says: "Curing should be as important as killing in the arts of war, extracting your enemy's bullets from your own flesh is the next duty after putting your bullets into his flesh. Now bullet-probing is a tiresome and painful operation, one that ought to be reduced to the perfection of simple certainty. So humane philosophers have thought; and they have done their best to give their thinkings tangibility. But we are bounded by our means; and while there were none known whereby a lump of buried lead could be told from a fragment of shattered bone, probing was slow work. However, the next time—far be it—that wholesale bullet extraction has to be performed it is to be expected that the army surgeons' labors will be lightened by the help that electricity will afford; for two inventors have independently proposed methods of searching for and drawing out metallic missiles from the wounds they have inflicted. Both men told their ideas to the French Institute at one and the same meeting during the past month. M. Trouve was one; he who made the electrical jewels that delighted fashionable Paris for a few months two years ago. His new bullet-probe is a double-pointed needle, each point being connected by a wire with a little electric battery and a bell, which rings whenever the two needle points are united electrically; that is to say, whenever they both touch a piece of metal. With this divining-rod, bullet-searching is a simple business. The suspected part of the body is probed with it, and the instant the points touch lead the bell announces the fact. The bullet found, the worst half of the extractor's task is over. This plan was suggested by an Englishman, I fancy, some two years ago, but not put to trial till M. Trouve made an instrument. The other proposal is of more limited application. M. Melsens is its author, and he promises to draw fragments of iron or steel from a flesh wound by the help of powerful magnets. He can do nothing with lead, though, because it does not follow the lodestone. Trouve's is the best idea. There is quaintness in the notion of a bullet telegraphing its whereabouts."

## Woman's Rights Question.

A London journal reports: "A 'woman's rights' question has been decided at Paris against the lady, in a suit between husband and wife, for a sum of upwards of £10,000. M. Gueymard, the eminent singer at the Paris Opera, married in 1858 Mlle. Pauline Lauters, who, as Mme. Gueymard, has long been known as a prima donna. They lived happily together till 1868, when a judicial separation was decreed, in consequence of which Mme. Gueymard has since been entitled to the exclusive receipt of her own earnings. But during the ten years of cohabitation M. Gueymard received from the manager of the Opera House no less a sum than 526,000f. for the salary of his wife. As they were married under the regime of 'community of goods' it is beyond dispute that, according to article 1,530 of the Code Napoleon, the husband, on the general ground of his liability for the expenses of the household (that is the expressed theory of the code), was entitled to the usufruct (the French word is fruits) of all the common property. M. Templier, counsel for Madame Gueymard, contended that the salary of a singer ought not to be considered as exclusive income, seeing that it was the reward of a special talent, which in the nature of things could not endure for a very long time, in equity, therefore, a part of these large but essentially temporary earnings should be considered as capital, and he asked that M. Gueymard should be decreed to refund to his wife half the amount, or 263,000 francs.

The Court, however, held the whole earnings, no matter how large or how special, were but 'usufruct' within the meaning of the code, and dismissed Madame Gueymard's suit in that respect. It, however, confirmed her in the exclusive possession of her piano, as an instrument necessary to the exercise of her profession, and of her jewels, which it also held were necessary for an actress."

## What a Silk Dress Costs in London.

[Correspondence N. Y. World.]

Goods of all descriptions are now amazingly cheap in London, and so are all articles of food except meat, which is still high, although much cheaper than in New York. I called on an American lady the other day, who arrived here on a brief visit a short time since, and found her just descending from a carriage in which she had brought home the fruits of a morning's excursion to Regent street. "I really believe," she exclaimed, "that the London storekeepers have stolen their goods! Else how can they sell them so cheaply? See this silk," she added, rapidly tearing open one of her parcels; "in New York I should have paid $75 for it and thought it cheap; here it cost me only 5 guineas, which is $25—is it not? And look at these others; any one of them in New York would cost $30 or $40, and I got them for $8!" "But how will you get them home?" I asked; "the custom-house officers at New York will never permit all these dry goods to pass duty free, and when you have paid the duty they will not be so cheap." The fair American gave me a sly glance out of the corners of her bright eyes and chinked a couple of sovereigns in her tiny hand, covered with the loveliest kid glove in the world (bought, as she told me, for 2s. 6d.). "Do you think they can resist me and these?" she asked; and I was obliged to say that I did not believe they could.

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☞ The Laramie Sentinel has this item: "The hunting sport in this region beats Gordon Cumming's stories about Central Africa. Two boys went out with only six traps, and in ten days they caught seventy beaver, twelve martin, five fishers and several foxes. Another friend of ours, Al. Houston, killed twenty-three large elk in five hours, a short time ago, within a few miles of this city. The whole country is covered with antelope, like a sheep pasture, and herds of elk, often numbering several hundred, are met with every day."

# FACETIÆ.

How to get a foothold—Take a bootjack.

Why is a joiner less handsome than his wife? Because he is a deal plainer.

The drunkard's glass does not show him to himself as others see him.

A clergyman sprained his ankle and became a lame 'un.

Disagreeable and impertinent—Ruin staring a person in the face.

May an icicle properly be considered a stiff drink?

Actors don't often fight duels, but they dearly love to be called out.

The first Board of Education—the black-board.

Fashionable young ladies, like letters, require stamps, or the males reject them.

Old maids are described as "embers from which sparks have fled."

The chap who left nothing to be desired has since been arrested for larceny.

When is a blow from a lady welcome? When she strikes you agreeably.

Where not to seek for wonders of the deep—among most of your acquaintances.

The most wonderful circulation in the world—the circulation discovered by Harvey.

A little girl, repeating her Sabbath school lesson, gave a new version to a familiar passage—"Ye cannot serve God and mamma."

New Zealand now demands a monthly line of mail steamers to San Francisco, which is displaying new zeal and enterprise.

"I am not mad; only incensed," said a dandy smelling of musk. He was not very musk-ular, though he smelt strong.

Money is said to make the mare go; but there are some people who have faith in a whip with a lively snapper.

Nothing like punctuality. Mr. Shirk was never known to stay a second after the hour at work, and is invariably on time at his meals.

What amount of agricultural knowledge or skill does it take to raise an umbrella? Answers by post will please contain several blue stamps.

It is complained of Shakespeare that he unnecessarily murdered Hamlet. But he has been paid for it. A great many Hamlets have murdered Shakspeare.

Punch's "He smole a ghastly smile" and "Many a wink he wunk" have been imitated by a minstrel wit, who said, "You sneezed a snooze and I snoze it."

Josh Billings says: "I don't believe in bad luck being sot for a man like a trap; but I have known lots of folks who, if there was any first-rate bad luck lying around loose, would be sure to get one foot into it enny how!"

During a revival meeting, a good Methodist lady made a fervent exhortation, prefacing it with the remark that she once enjoyed herself by going to theaters. An inattentive but enthusiastic brother shouted: "So did I—bless the Lord!"

"My dear Polly, I am surprised at your taste in wearing another woman's hair on your head," said Smith to his wife. "My dear Joe, I am equally astonished that you persist in wearing another sheep's wool on your back. There now!"

"Suicide is becoming very prevalent in my city," said a New York gentleman to an inhabitant of a neighboring town. "Well, really, sir, I don't know of any city where it could prevail with greater advantage to the world at large."

A lady who was very modest and submissive before marriage, was observed to use her tongue pretty freely after. "There was a time when I almost imagined she had none." "Yes," said her husband, with a sigh, "but it is very *long* since."

Brown came home with a black eye. To his wife's inquiries he replied that, having asked himself a question, he received such a saucy answer that he had been obliged to resent it. His wife did not believe him, and got a new dress that week.

A new physiological discovery has been made by a young man, namely: That the pulse of young ladies generally beats stronger in the palm of the hand than the wrist. As to more elderly females, even little boys know by experience that the palm of the maternal hand beats awful strong.

"Do you say your prayers regularly every night and morning?" asked a sympathetic lady of a little shoe-black to whom she had just given a trifle. "I allus sez 'um at night mum, but any smart boy can take care of hisself in the day-time," was the little rogue's reply.

"Define the difference in meaning between experimental philosophy and natural philosophy," said a schoolmaster, not long since, to one of the most *forward* of his pupils. "Why, sir," replied the boy, "experimental philosophy is our asking you to give us a half holiday, and natural philosophy is your saying, 'Don't you wish you may get it?'"

Here is a young lady's colloquy with her cook:

"I've ordered dinner—'tis a fact
That I was frightened at the act!
Says I, 'A leg of lamb you'll get.'
Says she, 'It's not in season yet.'
So turning somewhere for relief
I said, 'Then get a leg of beef.'"

An occasional correspondent, meeting a party of settlers the other day in Texas, inquired from the conductor what the men in the first wagon were intended for. "To clear the forests." "Well," said he, "and what are those in the second for?" "To build the huts," was the reply. "And that old white-headed man in the third wagon; what is he for?" "Oh! that is my father—we shall open our new cemetery with him."

John Phœnix once hailed a stolid looking German, who was driving a baker's wagon past Barry & Patten's on Montgomery street, San Francisco, with "Hullo! I'll take one." "Vat you takes?" said Teuton, pulling up. "A baked eagle," said Phœnix. The driver scowled, muttered, and was driving on, when Derby, in an authoritative tone, ordered him to halt, saying, "If you don't have 'Eagle Bakery' painted on that wagon I'll have you court-martialed!"

A priest the other day, who was examining a confirmation class in the south of Ireland, asked the question, "What is the sacrament of matrimony?" A little girl at the head of the class answered, "'Tis a state of torment into which souls enter to prepare them for another and better world." "Bei'," said the priest, "the answer for purgatory." "Put her down," says the curate, "put her down to the fut of the class." "Lave her alone," said the priest; "for anythin' you or I know to the contrary, she may be parfitly right."

# GOODY WHICHER'S LOOM.

### A Massachusetts Ghost of Not Many Years Ago.

[From the Springfield Republican.]

Not many years ago there stood an old house near the stone which now marks the boundary line of the towns of Amesbury and Haverhill. For generations had this unused building stood, rickety and useless, an eyesore to the passers-by and strangely shunned by the neighboring farmers. Dark stories hung about it—traditions linking it with times long gone. The worn-out pasture around the shunned dwelling had no better character. Ancient dames, over cups of fragrant tea, could tell you how, in the colony times, house and land were owned and occupied by a woman whose one love was money. Shudderingly they whispered the wicked deeds she had done for it, the mighty aid her master, the devil, gave her in its acquisition. How, through all the winter, she spun yarn and wove cloth to add to her hoard; and, in summer, no matter what were a neighbor's necessities, not a single berry would she let them pick in her pasture. The little child who innocently set his foot upon her land was driven away with curses so fierce and looks so wicked that he woke in horror for many a night. Age grew heavier upon her shrunken form, still never a generous thing did she do for others. She starved herself; she sat in the shaky loom and wove even when death had its grip upon her. Kind people, knowing her end was near, sought her, but, half rising from her seat, she cursed them as thieves. "You want my land, you want my money; you never shall have either. After I am dead, dare to come here and you'll find Goody Whicher can take care of her own." Only death stopped her wicked words. Her money passed to some far-away kinsfolk, but nobody disturbed the old house or loom. On winter nights the traveler hurrying by heard the creaking of its heavy timbers, and if he dared to cast half an eye through the broken windows he shivered, for he caught the outline of a ghostly figure, whose skinny hands seemed ever extended in air to catch the returning shuttle. Boys driving home their cows through the long summer twilight ran breathlessly past the lonely pasture, but always sure that on its furthest edge they saw a little, bent, ugly old woman, who never turned her face toward them, so eager was she to find every berry on the low bushes. Thus, they would decisively tell you, had the old house earned its bad reputation.

One night two gay young fellows had been to a husking. Each had deposited his sweetheart safely inside her own door, and now were starting out cheerily on the long miles that stretched between them and the village of Amesbury. To the unused road upon which stood the old house they presently came. It would save them half a mile; why not take it? Being two, they were certainly a match for any old woman alive or dead. So they struck into the bush-grown path, but long before they could see the house a strange noise broke the stillness of the winter night; crack, crack, went the old loom; faster and faster flew the invisible shuttle!

"Goody is at work to-night;" one gasped. "Why not find out?" returned the other. Whisperingly they formed their plan. One would go in at the front door, the other at the back, and, reaching the middle room, where was the loom, together they would encounter its mysterious occupant. They never denied that their knees shook under them as they approached, but they pushed on, not daring to look before them, and half stunned by the deafening noise of the heavy beam of the loom, they stood within the room at the same instant. There, on the crumbling, worm-eaten seat, the bent form of an old woman was seen. The moonlight showed to each the face of the other, white and ghastly in its extreme of terror, but the wicked look on the woman's froze their blood.

Faster and faster flew the shuttle as they sprang forward and put out their warm young hands to grasp whatever was there, ghost or woman. Nearer crept their hands to the dreadful form; close upon it they were, but they felt nothing, and in another second those young hands, cold with horror, met each other in the mocking moonlight. Whatever the figure, mortal fingers had no power to grasp it.

How they crawled out, how they lived until they gained the main road and the noise of the loom ceased to be heard, neither could ever tell. They said very little of their adventure, but one day, when the wind blew the old house over, they went with others, broke up the massive loom, and burned every stick of it. And not content with that, little by little every board of the accursed house was taken from the hated spot. But still Goody Whicher keeps her word. In the gray of nightfall her well-known form is often seen, head bent, eyes peering eagerly, lest a single berry on the dried, half dead bushes of the worn out pasture should escape her.

# IDIOCY.

### Its Causes—Modern Social Evils and the Defective Education of Women.

[From Dr. Hammond's Journal of Psychological Medicine.]

Though no general question is so identified with the former researches relating to individual idiots, yet it has not received, so far as we know, that authoritative solution that would prevent much evil and produce much more good. It is evidently one of those questions that could not be answered by indirect prospection, and must be inquired into with the direct object in view of eradicating idiocy itself from our midst, if possible. But is not everything good possible to men? and why did they conglomerate in families, tribes and nations, and why do they try to unify now in one humanity, but to extend to larger tribes these once reputed impossible benefits? Have they not already eradicated anthropophagy and leprosy? Are we not now rapidly suppressing slavery, small-pox, cretinism? And what retards the disappearance of idiocy, and an elevation of the moral type of mankind comparable to the physical beauty which has retaken its seat on the human face by the atoxic effect of vaccine? Nothing so much as the insufficiency of its etiology; show us its cause, and we will stamp it out. This is no place to repeat old surmises that experience has yet neither accepted nor rejected, but for new facts acquired by recent experience. Persons engaged in the treatment of idiots are nearly unanimous upon the fact that the victims of idiocy grow more numerous. If so, the causes of this infirmity must be on the increase; and what are those now at work?

THE INFLUENCE OF DISQUALIFIED MOTHERS.

Referring idiocy, in the main, to the conditions of uterine life, what recent circumstances have occurred that could have further impaired the women as a breeder of embryo and fœtus? Her intellectual culture, social and physical gratifications, have fully kept pace with those of her partner. Her relations to the latter are, if anything, more equal and independent than formerly. He, certainly, is less overbearing, less rude and brutal (according to social station), than he was in the good old time. She has more right to her own, and to what he makes, and yet woman is not satisfied. Then, what is the matter? The gist of the matter seems to be, "Better." said Enfentin and J. S. Mill, "if women would tell it themselves;" that, with more subjects of gratification of mind and body to-day than in the past centuries, women are uneasy, unhappy because they do not feel themselves adequate to their task. Their education—a jumble of that which has made all the male inutilities we have known—has not taught them an iota of womanhood. Their hygiene and habits have disqualified them for motherly functions; city and house narrowness do not offer more room for a new-comer than their slender pelves; their tastes run toward niceties incompatible with married life; fecundation is the result of maladroitness; its product, unwelcome, ill-fed, ill-treated before as after birth, conceived in apprehension, remains a nervous ruin, or disappears in a storm of some sort. At this spectacle we can sorrow, but not wonder. Can we expect woman to know what she has not learned, or to resent feelings whose warmth never descended into herself? How, besides, can she conceive and nurture, with a living enthusiasm, a child she has no strength to carry, no room to grow, no substance to feed, no idea how it is to be handled, cared for, &c.? The heaviest task when it is not the dearest, she shifts it off, coming out from the struggle with a sad countenance and emaciations foreboding early degeneracy of her vital organism. To be frank, we physicians, teachers, and parents are more culpable than herself.

A CRUSHING MILLSTONE.

On the opposite side, referring to the many women overfaithful to their vow to help their mates any way, any how, we should say that their task, their whole task, as mothers and wives—heavier than many hard laboring men could stand—has of late been greatly aggravated by their being made participators in anxieties external to the home. Too few husbands spare their young wives in this; and many women—be it genuine eagerness or natural inconsideration—rush to an often impossible rescue of the sinking fortunes of the family, and too often, thereby, prepare their own destruction. It is of no use to enter into particulars, when a pregnant woman has, besides the trials of gestation, and during that exalted state of all functions, to endure the multiple trials commanded by a heroic or silly sense of duty, the chances are many that her infant will bear the stigma of the struggle. And what is the fatality that, to-day more than ever, pushes men to undertake more than they can do; and, as a sequel, women to make ultimate sacrifices? In nearly every case it is the rent—the rent, growing by day, by night, in work, in sleep, in sickness, in death. Increasing every year, the rock of Sisyphus was a pebble compared to it. The renter knows no remission, no alleviation, no day of the Lord. He is the lord, and more, the landlord. Under his sway Christ had not a stone to rest His head. The fœtus has no place to grow in peace. Woe to the pregnant woman and her fruit caught under that crushing millstone!

THE MOSAIC LAW.

The ancients were wiser. By the regulations of the Bible, the young Israelite couples were allowed to live one happy year free from labor and necessities. This was economy, since it cost less than the lifelong support of infirm children, born of ill-developed and care-worn young women who themselves hardly ever recover from the simultaneous drain on their constitution, of pregnancy, over-work, and moral distress.

"INSANE BY THE NERVOUS EXHAUSTION OF THE MOTHER."

On the contrary, no wonder that, from the martyrs of the flat and depressing dramas silently enacted to-day for a miserable livelihood, are born children, not only idiotic and epileptic, but insane. This is a remarkable instance of interpolation of a new link in the chain of adaptation. When pregnant women were simply exposed to home brutalities and privations, their idiotic children were of the simplest types. When the mother had, besides, the mental activity that education and society develop, the idiocy of her child was of a more complex character. But as soon as women assumed the anxieties pertaining to both sexes, they give birth to children whose like had hardly been met with thirty years ago: insane before their brain could have been deranged by their own exertion; insane, likely, by a reflex action of the nervous exhaustion of their mother.

"THE UNREAL EDUCATION OF WOMEN."

If the present condition of women has such and other correlated influences upon the future generation, this evil must be made a valuable argument to change that position. But what is the use of putting on the gloves of hypothesis, when we refer, to a great extent, the malformations, ill-nutrition, and anomalous tendencies of the children to the inactive, useless, and unreal education of woman? The facts speak higher than our voice, when showing the most healthy, well-balanced, and serviceable children to be born of women, hardly educated at all, but used to a hearty life. Truly, those who cause women to receive an anti-physiological education might dread fantastic procreations; and foresee, under the impossible forms of the young lady, the wavering penumbra of the idiot, insane, or epileptic.

OVERBURDENED WOMEN.

The other evil is more complex, though having, too, its root in improvident education. We overburden women; they overburden themselves, and choose or accept burdens unfit for them. Besides, their uneasiness results from being moved by several inward currents, neither of them strong enough to cut an open channel through the social obstacles. Among others is the current toward matrimony, swift sometimes, rarely strong enough to overcome the asperities of a day and night dependence, the heaviest of all; and marriage is that, or a lie. Another current is toward freedom. Being less subjected to animal instincts, and therefore not so easily subdued as women of other ages, heavier fed and less intellectual, those of to-day declare their independence and seek for it. But they do not possess, to the same degree with men, the two elements of it, capital and working capacity; so that most of these protestants against the rule of man are reduced to the, so far, only orthodox course—of accepting the means of support from the elected sex. This is a very painful state of transition for both parties, in which men do rarely appear to have received, in feminine money, the equivalent of their would-be liberality; and women suffer from their incapacity of being, one way or the other, neither dependent with contentment, nor free with self-reliance. Children, gotten under such moral and other pressures, cannot truly be said to be born from the union, but rather from the disunion of their parents; conceived in antagonism, they can only be excessive in their tendencies or monstrous in their organization. This condition of family affairs will last till physiological education shall have fairly developed the tendencies of women; of some for motherhood and matronly station, of others for artistic talents of various grades, which can insure their independence.

HOW WAS THIS OF OLD?

There is nothing new in this position. On the contrary, it is so old that it seems to be entirely forgotten. Nobody seems to remember that once the laws, habits, and religions even, provided not for one class of women only, but for all classes. Such sayings as that of Tancy about some men, that some women have no rights that we are bound to respect, is a modern infamy. Let us sooner recall the times of Pericles, when the greatest statesman of Greece was his unmarried friend and adviser, Aspasia, one of the hetairæ of Athens. Then all classes of women were respected, or at least had their rights acknowledged, because all had their archetype in the Greek heaven, Olympus. But, as for us, we have only one type of womanhood; and our incredulity or its uselessness has broken it. Alas! The rekindled worship of the Virgin Mary does not protect the mothers better than the Madelines, and serves only as a delusive mirage to lull the despair of nuns. In our Blessed Lady, the impossible has killed the ideal. Truly, in a tradition which dates but of yesterday, we have carved, out of reality, a beautiful type of womanhood, whose inflex influence can be read on the countenance of American mothers. But Martha Washington's face, whose beauty is virtue, can be reached by the young woman only through an intermediate type of youthful perfection, that is yet to come out of the development of the national character. In the absence of that educational type, it is fortunate to be enabled to say that so many young women resist expensive necessities by the sole power of their inward excellence. But, of course, treating of idiocy, we meet with the unfortunate exception.

WHO ARE TO COMBAT THOSE CAUSES.

The foregoing causes of the increase of idiocy and kindred infirmities should be particularly investigated, and, if it is demonstrated that these causes produce, generally, the disastrous consequences which the writer has observed in his limited experience, these causes ought to be combated with all the force of our moral and professional character, as well as with the arguments drawn from past experience and knowledge. For this emergency, the domain of physic becomes commensurate with the want of society; not by any assumption of our own, but because it happens that, in the present period, no other men as a body possess, to the same degree as physicians do, the cyclopedic elements of judgment. None but physicians are qualified to inquire, and even to pry into these questions of human affinities, gestation, breeding, physiological training, emasculation of capacities, social vampirism of the idle upon the busy people, &c., which prepare, as a leaven, the rise or disorganization of certain human families. Rome declined, and Constantinople crumbled, not because the priests of Jupiter or Cybele, or St. Sophia, ignored these questions, but because those who ought to have studied and solved them with authority, as did Hippocrates, Aretæus, Alexander of Tralos, neglected the philosophy of physic, and its application to social sciences, for the disputes on pharmacology and demonology, or between herbs and amulets, &c. But, among physicians, none are better qualified to fulfill this philosophical duty than those engaged in the treatment of idiocy.

# AVENGING A PRINCE.

### Revolting Scene in an African Village.

The following narrative of a revolting scene in an African village, after the death of a nephew of the King, is from Du Chaillu's recently published book of African travels:

Immediately after the departure of the funeral procession, every man came out armed to the teeth, their faces betokening angry fear, all shouting and screaming. "There are people among us who kill other people. Let us find them out. Let us kill them. How is it—Mpomo was well a few days ago, and now Mpomo is dead!" A canoe was then immediately dispatched among the Bakolai, in order to get a celebrated doctor, who had the reputation of being able to discover wizards at once. The excitement of the savages became extreme. They wanted blood. They wanted to find victims. They wanted to kill somebody. Old and young, men and women, were frantic with a desire for revenge on the sorcerers.

The doctor came. The people surrounded him, shouting. "We have wizards among us. We have sent for you to find them. Do find them out, for if you do not our people will be dying all the time." Then the mboundou was prepared. I have described it to you before, and how it is prepared. The doctor drank a big cup of it at one draught. Oh, how his body trembled; how his eyes afterward became bloodshot, his veins enlarged. How the people looked at him with bloodthirsty eyes and with mouths wide open. Every man and boy was armed, some with spears, some with swords, some with guns loaded to the muzzle, some with axes and huge knives, and on every face I could see a determination to wreak a bloody revenge on those who should be pointed out as the criminals. The whole people were possessed with an indescribable fury and horrid thirst for human blood. I shall never forget the sight. There I stood, alone in the midst of this infuriated populace, looking at those faces so frightened, but at the same time so thirsty for blood. A cold shudder ran through me, for I knew not what would come next. I knew not but the whole village of Goumbi might be deluged in blood. I am sure you would have felt as I did. For the first time my voice was without authority in Goumbi. No one wanted to hear me when I said that nobody must be killed; that there were no such things as sorcerers.

"Chaliy, we are not of the same people you are. Our country is full of witchcraft. Death to the wizards!" shouted they all, in tones which made the village shake. "Death to the *aniemba!*" They were all surrounding the doctor, as I have said before, when, at a motion from the stranger, the people became at once very still. Not a whisper could be heard. How oppressed I felt as I looked on. This sudden silence lasted about one minute, when the loud, harsh voice of the doctor was heard. The people did not seem to be able to breathe, for no one knew if his name would be the one that should be called, and he be accused of the crime of witchcraft.

"There is a very black woman—a young woman—who lives in a house having one door only, with a large bunch of lilies growing by the door. Not far off is a tree to which the *ogolounga* birds come every day." Scarcely had he ended when the crowd, roaring and screaming like so many beasts, rushed frantically for the place indicated, when, to my horror, I saw them enter the hut of my good friend Okandaga, and seize the poor girl, who looked so frightened that I thought she had lost her reason. I shouted with all my voice, "You are not going to kill the beautiful and good Okandaga—the pride and beauty of the village? No," said I, "you are not to kill her." But my voice was drowned. They dragged her from the hut, and waved their deadly weapons over her head. They bore her off, shouting and cursing, and as the poor good African girl passed in the hands of her murderers, I thought the big tree behind which I was looking might hide me from her view. But lo! she saw me, and with a terrible shriek she cried, extending her arms toward me, "Chaily, Chaily, do not let me die. Do not let these people kill me. I am not a witch. I have not killed Mpomo. Chaily, be a friend to me. You know how I have taken care of you—how I have given you food; how often I have given you water." I trembled all over. I shook like a reed. It was a moment of terrible agony to me. The blood rushed to my head. I seized my gun and one of my revolvers which was in my belt. I had a mind to fire into the crowd—shoot people right and left—send dismay among them—rescue dear and kind Okandaga, who was now poor and helpless—who had not a friend; put her in a canoe and carry her down the river. But then, run away—where? I too would have murdered people. Perhaps some of the nephews of my friend Quengueza would be among those I should kill. Then what should I say to Quengueza? They were too frantic and crazed. The end would have been, I should have been murdered without saving the life of Okandaga. How I cried that same evening. I remember it so well. I cried like a child. I would have given all I had to save Okandaga's life. "After all," said I to myself, "what am I?" They took her toward the banks of the Rembo, and bound her with cords. Quengueza, as you know, was not in Goumbi. How much I wished he had been. Presently silence fell again upon the crowd. Then the harsh and demon-like voice of the doctor once more rang over the town. It seemed to me like the hearse croak of some death-foretelling raven: "There is an old woman not far from the King's place. She lives in a long and narrow house, and just in front of the house are plantain trees which come from the sprouts which were planted by Oganda, the King's eldest brother, who is now dead. There is also, back of her house, a lime tree, which is now covered with fruit. She has bewitched Mpomo." Again the crowd rushed off. This time they seized a princess, a niece of King Quengueza, a noble-hearted and rather majestic old woman. As they crowded about her with flaming eyes and threats of death, she rose proudly from the ground, looked them in the face unflinchingly, and motioning them to keep their hands off her, said: "I will drink the mboundou, for I am not a witch; and woe to my accusers if I do not die!" The crowd shouted and vociferated. Then she, too, was escorted to the river, but was not bound. She submitted to all without a tear or a murmur for mercy; she was too proud. Belonging directly to the families of the chiefs of the Abouya tribes from times of which they had no record, she wanted to show that she was not afraid of death. Pride was in her features, and she looked haughtily at her accusers, who left a strong guard and then went back to the doctor. Again, a third time, the dreadful silence fell upon the town, and the doctor's voice was heard. Oh, how I hated that voice! "There is a woman with six children—she lives on a plantation towards the rising sun—she, too, bewitched Mpomo." Again there was a furious shout, and the whole town seemed to shake under the uproar of voices clamoring for vengeance. A large squad of people rushed toward a plantation not far from the village. They returned soon after, appearing frantic, as if they were all crazy, and went toward the bank of the river, dragging with them one of King Quengueza's slaves, a good woman, who many and many a time had brought me baskets of ground-nuts, bunches of bananas, and plantains. Her they took to where the two others were. Then the doctor descended the street of the village. How fierce he looked! He wore round his waist a belt made from the skin of a leopard; on his neck he wore the horn of an antelope, filled with charmed powder, and hanging from it was a little bell. Round his belt hung long feathers of the ogolounga bird; on his wrists he wore bracelets made from the bones of snakes; while round his neck were several cords, to which were attached skins of wild animals, tails of monkeys, leopards' and monkeys' teeth, scales of pangolins, and curious-looking dry leaves, mingled with land and river shells. His face was painted red, his eyebrows white, and all over his body were scattered white and yellow spots. His teeth were filed to a point, and, altogether, he looked horrid. I wish I could have shot that monster; but then they all think alike—they all believe in witchcraft. He approached the women and the crowd surrounded them. Silence again succeeded to that great uproar; the wind seemed to whisper through the boughs of the trees; the tranquil river glided down, whose waters were soon to be stained with blood. In a loud voice the doctor recited the crime of which the three women were accused. Then, pointing to Okandaga, he said that she had a few weeks before asked Mpomo for some salt, he being her relative. "Salt was scarce," said he, looking toward the frantic multitude, "and Mpomo refused her; she said unpleasant words to him, for she was angry that he had refused her salt. Then she vowed to bewitch him, and had succeeded, and by sorcery had taken his life." The people shouted, "Oh, Okandaga, that is the way you do—you kill people because they do not give you what you ask. You shall drink the mboundou. That sweet face of yours is that of a witch. Ah! ah! ah! and we did not know it." The crime of Quengueza's niece came next to be told. She had been jealous of Mpomo for a long time because he had children and she had none. She envied him; therefore jealousy and envy took possession of her, and she bewitched him. The people screamed, "How could a woman be so wicked as to kill a man because he had children and she had none! We will give you mboundou to drink, and will see if you are not a witch." Quengueza's slave had asked Mpomo for a looking-glass. He had refused her, and therefore she had killed him with sorcery also. As each accusation was recited the people broke out in curses. Each one rivaled his neighbor in cursing the victims, fearful lest lukewarmness in the ceremony should expose him to a like fate. So Okandaga's father, mother, brother and sisters joined in the curses. The king's niece was cursed by her brothers and sons, and the poor slave by everybody. It was a fearful scene to contemplate. Then a passage was found in the vast crowd, and the three women were led to the river, where a large canoe was in waiting. The executioners went in first, then the women, the doctor, and a number of people well armed with huge knives and axes. By this time the sweat ran down my face. I must have been deadly pale as I followed each motion of these people. Then the tom-toms beat, and the proper person presented the mboundou. Quaqi, Mpomo's eldest brother, who was to inherit all of Mpomo's property, held the poisoned cup. At the sight of it poor Okandaga began again to cry, and Quengueza's niece turned pale in the face, for even the negro face at such times attains a pallor which is quite perceptible. Three other canoes, full of armed men, surrounded that in which the victims were. A mug full of mboundou was then handed to the old slave woman, next to the royal niece, and last to the young and kind Okandaga. As they drank, the multitude shouted, "If they are witches, let the mboundou kill them; if they are innocent, let the mboundou go out!" It was the most striking scene in my life. My arrival in the cannibal country was as nothing compared with this. Though horror froze my blood, my eyes were riveted upon the spectacle. I could not help it. Suddenly the slave fell down. She had not touched the boat's bottom before her head was hacked off by a dozen rude swords, the people shouting, "kill her! kill her!" Next came Quengueza's niece. In an instant her head was off, and her blood was dyeing the waters of the river. During all this time my eyes had been riveted on poor Okandaga. I hoped that she would not fall, but soon she too staggered, and struggled, and cried, vainly resisting the effects of the poison in her system. There was a dead silence. The executioners themselves were still; for Okandaga was the belle of the village, and had more lovers than anybody else. But alas! she finally fell, and in an instant her head was hewn off. Then all was confusion. In an incredibly short space of time the bodies were cut in pieces and thrown in the river.

# WORKINGMEN IN GERMANY.

### An Interesting Volume.

Under the title of "The German Workingman; his Institutions for Self-culture, and his Unions for Material Progress," Mr. James Samuelson, an Englishman, has written an interesting work, just published in London.

The author describes his visits to Elberfeld, with its Educational Institute, its Workingmen's Assembly Hall, its associations for art culture, and its pleasure gardens for the industrial classes; Kolping's Roman Catholic Journeymen's Institute at Cologne; the Workmen's Educational Union at Munich; and the many institutions for self-culture in Switzerland and elsewhere on the continent. One of the most interesting of all the associations described is that established at Munich for purposes of culture and recreation. The workingmen rent a handsome house, in a respectable street, and there enjoy the advantages of a club and of an educational institute in one. It contains a refreshment room, a gymnasium, a billiard room, a library of fifteen hundred volumes, and rooms devoted to classes for instruction in languages, science, and music. Mr. Samuelson says:

"The union stands in relation with the department (Gewerbe-verein) for the higher education of artisans, and it takes in an admirable periodical published at Stuttgart (I believe by the government of Wurtemburg), and edited by Professor Baumer, Lecturer on Architecture at the Polytechnicum, or school for technical instruction in that town. The periodical is called the Gewerbe-Halle, which may be translated Hall of Art Industry, and, as we have nothing analogous to it in England, a passing notice may be of interest to my readers, especially to those of the artisan class, for whom it is designed.

"In appearance it somewhat resembles the Art Journal, and the cover is illustrated with great taste. It is published monthly at about 8d. per number, and the part which lies before me contains, first, 'A Chapter in the History of Art Industry—Cabinet Making,' which occupies about four quarto (double column) pages. Then follows a series of beautifully executed wood cuts, to serve as designs and patterns.

"There are architectural ornaments copied from buildings, representing the various styles of art in different countries and ages. Modern compositions for castings in iron; mosaics; stone and wood carving; drawings of table-covers; carpets; and cabinet wares, such as a lady's sewing table, writing desk, &c.; and after these the text is resumed, and the number closes with useful paragraphs 'On the Mode of Hardening Terra Cotta;' 'Cement for Wood and Metal;' 'On the Fabrication and Colorization of the Buffalo Horn;' 'Imitation of Ivory;' 'Graphite;' 'Glass Etching.' The journal is usually accompanied by working designs for artisans, and to this part are appended several such drawings for cabinet-makers' use.

"If the Gewerbe-Halle were known in England (as it is, no doubt, to art students) I am sure there would be hardly a public institution, and especially not a workingmen's institute, where it would not be taken.

"The Munich Workingmen's Union not alone imparts useful instruction to its members, but grants prizes for proficiency in the shape of books, which vary in value according to their grade, first, second or third, and which are neatly and suitably bound. The classes, it may be mentioned, are well attended, and the educational advantages of the institution are highly appreciated. But its benefits are far from being confined even to instruction and amusement. There is a sick club, a savings bank, and the institution subscribes to the German Emigration Society, so that aid may be extended to such of its members as desire to emigrate."

Mr. Samuelson remarks: "The fusion of the various classes of society in Germany constitutes a powerful agency for the supression of every form of vice, and especially of drunkenness." With regard to the difficult question of Sunday recreation for the working classes, he makes the following remarks:

"That Sunday amusements are not necessarily synonymous with irreligion is quite certain. At Elberfeld there are 68,000 inhabitants, and when I state that of these at least 4,800 artisans, generally the heads of families, certainly attend some place of worship, for the most part the Protestant Church, my readers will perceive that there at least Sunday amusements have not excluded the practice of religion; nay, I will venture to say that no such proportion of churchgoers will be found to exist in the same rank of society in our English towns. There may be considerably more at Elberfeld, but this estimate was formed from the number of votes which the working-classes gave on a religious question at a recent election. Should this evidence, however, be insufficient, it may be added that, concurrently with what some people would call Sabbath desecration, there are to be found prayer meetings, revivals, and all the other manifestations of religious fervor.

"It may, and no doubt will, be said by some, that these revivals are probably promoted for the purpose of substituting an English for a German Sunday; but that is not the case, and such a change would certainly not be for the public advantage in a moral sense. Let us look at the bare facts. In England a considerable proportion of the population goes to church in the morning (some in the evening also), and those same church frequenters spend their afternoon and evening in listless idleness. The higher classes smoke, drink port wine and sleep; while the correct working man takes a country walk in fine weather, or stays at home and reads the newspapers if the weather be unfavorable. If he goes for a walk he must either confine his ramble within narrow limits (for it may necessitate more than half an hour's walking before he catches sight of a green leaf), or must seek rest and refreshment in the reeking tap-room of some public house, where, it is true, he can procure an unlimited supply of bad beer, ardent spirits and strong tobacco. Should he be accompanied by his wife and children, who have not been trained to the use of alcohol, he may be fortunate enough to find a little goody-shop open somewhere, and to obtain a few bottles of bad ginger-beer and some hard biscuits or other less harmless provisions. But a cup of good tea or coffee, along with a nice fresh roll and butter, those are practically forbidden, for they would necessitate Sunday labor—'Sabbath desecration,' I think, is the term used—and as to the accompaniment of a band of music, the very mention of such a thing would conjure up visions of fire and the odor of brimstone to the senses of some of our pious countrymen. I heard it said by a sprightly German lady, when the question was under discussion, that in England only sacred dances are allowed to be played on Sunday."

# THE MUTUAL GIRL.

### A Spasmodic Tale of Chicago.

[From the Chicago Republican, 20th.]

Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, two young men of a degree of excitement only equaled by a mild attack of delirium tremens, might have been seen approaching the Court House from opposite points.

The one, a rather thin gentleman, with remarkably long legs, and a white embroidered waistcoat, ascended the broad stone staircase in two jumps, reached the office of the County Clerk in as many more, slammed the door after him, and was lost to sigh before one could well say "Jack Robinson."

The other youth was short, red-faced, and apparently apoplectic. He made up for the abbreviated extent of his legs by the agility with which he propelled them; waddled up the stone stairway in double-quick time, burst open the door in the face of a widow, two orphans and Judge Gary's dog, partially capsized the old apple woman in the hall; and in about one second by the clock, had disappeared from view, by diving headlong into the office of the County Clerk.

In about five minutes both personages emerged from the office and passed out to the top of the Court-House steps.

The youth with the long legs was considerably agitated. He had a paper in his hand, and in his excitment had struck a pen and penholder upside down in his vest pocket. The consequence was that as he moved he caused the ink in the pen to trace the tortuous windings of the Mississippi river upon the embroidered waiscoat.

The apoplectic gentleman was also laboring under intense mental excitement, though he strove manfully to suppress it. At length his feelings proved too strong for restraint, and he spoke:

"Adolphus! you're a liar!"

Adolphus remained buried in deep thought for an extended period, and then responded:

"Ferdinand, you're another. At thy hands expected I, better things than these!"

"Speak not to me of better things," thundered Ferdinand; "thou hast broke my heart, Adolphus. Wherefore dost seek with yonder cursed license to wed our mutal girl? Thou offend'st me deeply. Aye, more; thou shalt not have her!"

"Ferdinand," shrikked the long limbed lover, "I must and will have her. She's mine and at the altar I must wed her. I love, she loves, we love; and who shall then say 'nay.' Forbear, Ferdinand, and seek thy house. Necessity compels the marriage. Nay, speak not; ere this my love and I are wedded in all save name, and—"

A wispered conference here ensued.

"Ah! ah!" laughed Ferdinand, derisively after a moment's pause: his entire countenance beaming with happiness, "is't a boy or girl, Adolphus?"

"Time alone, my Ferdinand, will answer that. It may be twins for aught that now is known; 'twould be my usual luck if 'twere," sadly moaned the other.

"Adolphus! I thought this day to thrash ye, e'en with this dread missile," and Ferdinand drew from his pocket a thick leather whip, the lash of which was so long and sinuous, that the owner readily swept three flies from the summit of the Sherman House flag-staff; "but we'll part in peace. I'll return my weapon to its trusty scabbord,"—and he folded up the whip and replaced it in his coat pocket; "look well the license, sweet Adolphus, and in thy orisons be all my love remembered."

And Ferdinand passed gaily from the scene.

Adolphus remained for a moment rooted to the spot, his bosom meanwhile throbbing so convulsively, that the ink-filled pen, shaken up and down in his waistcoat pocket, proceeded to execute an elaborate diagram of the solar system upon an unsoiled portion of the once snow-white vest.

Then, with his precious document in his hand, and his hand upon his left ventricle, he slowly crossed the square, and sought refuge round the corner.

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☞ The "supes" in London pantomimes complain that this year they lose their situations, because ambitious clerks, anxious to be seen on the stage, are willing to take their places without pay.

**Courier-Journal.**

SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 23, 1870.

## Closing and Arrival of Mails at Louisville Postoffice.

| Closes. A. M. | Closes. P. M. | | Arrives. A. M. | Arrives. P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1:00<br>9:30 | Eastern Mail | 7:00 | 4:00 |
| 8:45 | | Eastern Mail | | 1:00 |
| | 3:15 | Cincinnati Mail | 12:30 | |
| 9:00 | 9:30 | Short Line | 7:45 | 1:00 |
| | 1:30<br>11:30 | St Louis Mail | 7:40 | 8:30 |
| | 1:00<br>12:00 | Ind. & Chicago Mail | 7:10 | 4:00 |
| | 8:30<br>1:00<br>11:30 | Memphis, Eliz., Clarksville & N. O. Mail | 9:30 | 10:30 |
| | 12:00 | Nash., Chattanooga, &c., M'l | | 2:00<br>10:30 |
| | 12:00 | Lebanon & Rich Branch Mail | | 2:35 |
| | 2:30 | Bardstown B'h M'l | 9:00 | |
| | 1:15<br>12:00 | Lex. & Frankf't & Way Mails | 11:15 | 6:45 |
| 9:00 | | Louisville & Cincinnati Mailb't | 6:30 | |
| | 8:30 | Louis. and Evans. Mailboat leaves daily ex Sunday | 6:00 | |
| | 1:00<br>12:00 | New Albany & Jeff. Mail | | 4:00<br>[illegible] |
| | 1:45<br>12:00 | Shelbyville Mail | 11:15 | 6:45 |
| | | LVS. TU., THU., AND SAT. | | |
| | 12:00 | Taylorsville Stage | | 12:30 |
| | 12:00 | Mt. Washington " | | 12:30 |
| | | LVS. MON., WED. AND FRIDAY. | | |
| | 12:00 | West Point and Shawneet'n Stg. | | 6:00 |

**Notice.**

*Members of the Legislature wishing extra copies of the* COURIER-JOURNAL *can be supplied with any number desired at three cents per copy by leaving their orders with Mr. Wm. Anderson or Mr. Morris E. Jones at the* COURIER-JOURNAL *room, No. 114 Capital Hotel.*

## TELEGRAMS.

Gold closed yesterday at 120 5-8.

The steamers Denmark and India from Europe arrived at New York yesterday.

A frame shanty, in East St. Louis, was burned on Friday night. Ann Turner perished in the flames.

George W. Whistler, an eminent American engineer, died very suddenly recently at Brighton, England.

Gen. Gilmore sailed for Europe yesterday to make certain engineering investigations for the Government.

Arrangements have been made for supplying the poor of Boston with soup at the city's expense, commencing on Monday.

A letter from Sheboygan, Wis., says Wm. Dabnier, mate of the steamer Len. Higby, was suffocated in the cabin by coal fumes.

Charles Leperand was arrested in St. Louis, on Tuesday, for the murder of Charles Gleesing, near Belleville, Ill., last September.

Dr. Landis was sentenced in Philadelphia, yesterday, to one year's imprisonment and a fine of $300, for the publication of obscene books.

A canard that James Fisk, Jr., had shot John Morrissey in Washington found some currency in New York yesterday. Morrissey is in New York.

The Governor of Wisconsin has received advices from Washington that $219,742 more of the war claims of Wisconsin have been allowed by the General Government.

Ellis B. Pitcher, a prominent citizen of Providence, R. I., committed suicide on Friday night, in consequence of the failure of a firm for whom he had indorsed largely.

Henri Rochefort has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 3,000 francs. This sentence does not disturb his position as Deputy in the Corps Legislatif.

Wheeler & Wilson's extensive sewing machine factory at Bridgeport, Conn., was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. Loss very heavy to New England Insurance companies.

Dr. Harris, Sanitary Superintendent of New York City, says that the small-pox is being rapidly got under control by the health office. Every case discovered is at once sent to the hospital.

In the U. S. Court at Albany, N. Y., yesterday, Helen M. Shaffer, of Troy, was sentenced to the Albany penitentiary for one year, for fraudulently obtaining a pension after her marriage.

At a meeting in New York yesterday of persons interested in the Northern Pacific railroad, the general expression was that the work should be pushed forward vigorously in the approaching spring.

A meeting of the creditors of Fisher, the absconding Sheriff, was held in Chicago yesterday. His debts foot up $30,000. His property, valued at $13,000, has been levied on. His bondsmen are secured.

A letter from Mackinaw, dated January 8, says the bodies of six men, supposed to be from the ill-fated brig Robt. Burns, floated ashore near Sheboygan, Wis., light-house. They were decomposed beyond recognition.

The case of Adam Van Allen, cashier of the First National Bank of Albany, N. Y., which has been before the United States Circuit Court for some time past, has been unanimously dismissed by the grand jury attached to the present court.

The New York Tribune of yesterday, speaking of the adoption by the Senate on Friday of Drake's proscriptive amendment to the Virginia admission bill, says it was caused by a combination of little States and little souls, and fears that the restoration of Virginia has been indefinitely postponed.

The Friend Executive Committee on Indian Affairs have been in session in Philadelphia for the past three days, in conference with Superintendent Enoch Hoag, of the Central Superintendency, and left on Friday night for Washington. Their proceedings have been important and practical.

A decree of sale in the case of the steamer Hornet, the Cuban privateer that put into Wilmington in distress, has been issued. Col. E. Legg, the Senator from Brunswick, N. C., claims the honor of being the first to give information to the Government of the appearance of the vessel in the Cape Fear.

Wm. Douglass, owner of the yacht Sappho, has published a challenge to any schooner yacht in Great Britain or Ireland to sail against his craft from Cape Clear to Sandy Hook, in the month of July, 1870. He also expresses his willingness to enter a race from Noblight to Cherbourg break-water and back, in the first week of June.

General O'Neill, President of the Fenian Brotherhood, has issued a call for a general congress of the organization, to meet in New York on Tuesday, April 19th, for making final preparations for active hostilities. An invitation is extended to the Irish national organizations, including that of which John Savage is at the head, to send representatives.

The trial of Bohner and Vanderburg, the murderers of the Peighton family at Huntington, Pa., yesterday, resulted in a verdict of murder in the first degree. They were both sentenced to death. On being asked if they had anything to say why the sentence of death should not be passed upon them, Bohner was silent, but Vanderburg replied that he was not guilty, and knew nothing of the murder until he was arrested at Altoona.

### The Monday Courier-Journal.

Persons wishing the Monday issue of the COURIER-JOURNAL should notify the carriers, or send word to the office. The paper is supplied to city subscribers at 25 cents per week for six issues, or 30 cents for seven issues.

### Mortuary Report.

The following is the mortuary report for the week ending January 22, 1870:

HEALTH OFFICE,
LOUISVILLE, Jan. 22, 1870.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Asthma | 1 | Hydrocephalus | 1 |
| Ascites | 1 | Laryngitis | 1 |
| Burns | 1 | Old age | 3 |
| Consumption | 5 | Pneumonia | 6 |
| Consumption of bowel | 1 | Small-pox | 2 |
| Convulsions | 1 | Still-born | 6 |
| Croup | 1 | Suicide | 1 |
| Diarrhœa, chronic | 1 | Dropsy | 1 |
| Unknown | 9 | | |
| Total | | | 42 |

SEX.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Male | 21 | Female | 21 |

COLOR.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| White | 28 | Black | 14 |

AGE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Under 3 years | 17 | 3 to 6 years | 1 |
| 6 to 10 years | 2 | 10 to 20 years | 7 |
| 20 to 30 years | 2 | 30 to 40 years | 4 |
| 40 to 50 years | 1 | 50 to 60 years | 2 |
| 60 to 70 years | 2 | 70 and over | 4 |

NATIVITY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| America | 34 | Ireland | 2 |
| Germany | 5 | Italy | 1 |
| Without medical attention | | | 8 |

C. B. BLACKBURN, M. D.,
Sec'y Board of Health.

### Prof. B. W. Dudley.

At a meeting of the Faculty of the Kentucky School of Medicine, held yesterday, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That with profound sorrow we learn that our venerable Emeritus Professor of Surgery, Dr. Benjamin Winslow Dudley, whose name has stood at the head of the Faculty of this institution for twenty years past, is no more.

*Resolved*, That while we, in common with the members of our profession throughout the United States, recognize the pre-eminent talents of Prof. Dudley, we no less appreciate that untiring industry, that unswerving rectitude, that devotion to our profession which so signally characterized his long and useful life.

*Resolved*, That in the death of Prof. Dudley we fully recognize the fact that one of the last links has been broken binding us to a past and brilliant period of teaching in the West.

*Resolved*, That we deeply sympathize with the family of Prof. Dudley in their present great affliction.

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished to the family, and also to the daily papers of this city and of Lexington for publication.

J. L. FRAZEE, Dean.

### M. E. Church South.

We publish by request the following list of the churches of the above denomination in this city, together with the names of pastors and the hours of holding service:

Broadway, Rev. R. H. Rivers, D. D.; services 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M.

Shelby-street, Rev. E. W. Sehon, D. D.; 11 A. M. and 7 P. M.

Walnut-street, Rev. J. S. Malone, 11 A. M. and 7 P. M.

Chestnut-street, Rev. B. M. Messick; 11 A. M. and 7 P. M.

Twelfth-street, Rev. J. S. Scobee; 11 A. M. and 7 P. M.

Portland, Rev. J. W. Mitchell; 11 A. M. and 7 P. M.

Kavanaugh Chapel, Rev. J. A. Henderson, 11 A. M. and 7 P. M., and Bethel 3½ P. M.

Asbury, Dr. J. W. Maxwell; 11 A. M. and 7 P. M.

City Mission, Rev. J. S. Woolls, 11 A. M., Twenty-first street, and 7 P. M., Delaware street.

### A Correction.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 22, 1870.

Your paper of this morning contains the following item under date of Washington:

"LOUISVILLE APPOINTMENT.

"The Secretary of the Treasury has confirmed the appointment of Samuel Harrison as Local Inspector of steamboat boilers at Louisville, Kentucky."

The above is evidently an error, as the Samuel Harrison referred to is a citizen of Nashville, Tenn., and was recently selected by the Supervising Inspector of the Sixth District to fill the position of inspector of boilers at Nashville, Tenn., vice Capt. John Wilson, resigned. The confirmation of the Hon. Secretary, no doubt, had reference to the vacancy above occasioned.

Yours, ONE WHO KNOWS.

## THE LATE MR. PRENTICE.

### Personal Traits and Characteristics—His Working Habits—His last Illness and Death—Arrangements for His Funeral.

### The Body to Lie in State at Masonic Temple.

A little before noon yesterday the death of Mr. George D. Prentice was announced in the city. Although it was generally known that he was seriously, if not dangerously, ill, the announcement of his death was a great shock to the whole community. For forty years Mr. Prentice has been one of the chief landmarks, as it were, of Louisville, known to all and revered by all, and his passing away is like the rending asunder of a golden link which binds us to the past, with all its bright and cherished associations. The intelligence came, "Mr. Prentice is dead!" and, passing from lip to lip, within an hour it had spread throughout the whole city.

He died at about ten minutes after 4 o'clock yesterday morning at the residence of his son, Col. Clarence Prentice, nine miles below the city.

For the last six or eight months Mr. Prentice had been in the habit of going to his son's every Saturday and remaining until Monday morning, when he would return to the office and resume the labors of the week. On Saturday, the 18th of December, he went down as usual, was taken sick there with pneumonia, and there he remained until his death.

Soon after the death of his mother, Col. Clarence Prentice purchased a beautiful farm lying on the Ohio, about nine miles below the city, the splendid residence on Walnut street in which Mr. Prentice had lived for many years passed into other hands, and his home here in the city was broken up. From that time forward he lived principally in his editorial room, first in the old JOURNAL office and afterwards in the office of the COURIER-JOURNAL, where one of the most comfortable rooms in the building was assigned him. Here he remained almost constantly, seldom going upon the street, and spending his whole time, both night and day, in the discharge of his editorial duties, to which he was greatly devoted up to the moment he left the office to return no more. He seemed to have an antipathy to boarding-houses and hotels, and after he ceased to be a house-keeper he always had his meals served in his editorial room, which was also his bed-room. He was very fond of sweetmeats and other delicacies, and with an abundance of these he was almost daily supplied by his many friends among the ladies of the city, with whom he was ever a great favorite. To them he was always gentle and kind and chivalrous in his deportment, and they esteemed him accordingly.

It was his custom to rise early in the morning—some hours before his younger associates were awake—and to begin at once the labors of the day. As soon as it was light enough to see how to work, he usually began the task of overhauling the large pile of exchanges which had been carried to his room the night before from the room of the news editor. He looked over every newspaper as it came, and whenever he found an article suggestive of an editorial or a paragraph suggestive of a witticism he tore it out, seldom resorting to the use of the scissors, unless he found them lying conveniently at hand, and laid it upon his table, ready for use when the time for writing came. By nine or ten o'clock in the morning he was ready for his amanuensis, who usually came to his room about that hour, and he began the serious work of the day, which he generally kept up until early in the afternoon, when he dismissed his amanuensis to dinner. By that time he had often written three or four columns of editorial matter—far more than it was necessary to write, for he was so indefatigable as a writer that he generally had in type from one to two columns of "over-matter"—that is, matter which had been left over, for want of room, from the last issue.

Mr. Prentice rarely failed to become attached to his amanuensis, and always treated him with great kindness, sometimes scolding him a little for a blunder in orthography, or for an unnecessary roughness of penmanship, but rarely failing to make amends for his asperity of language by increased kindness thereafter. He was very particular as to the artistic appearance of the manuscript produced by his amanuensis. If the lines were a little too far apart, or a little too near together, he would call attention to the fact, in very kind tones, and request his amanuensis to be a little more careful in the future. He was almost faultless as a grammarian, and his punctuation was perfect. Many of the best editors of the day pay little attention to punctuation in their editorials, leaving it in a great measure to the taste and judgment of the proof-reader, who is always presumed to understand it thoroughly, and whose duty it is to see that every article he reads is properly punctuated. But Mr. Prentice trusted nothing to the proof-reader. He dictated to his amanuensis every comma, colon, semi-colon, dash, period, and paragraph in his articles, and never failed to read over the manuscript carefully and make all the corrections he thought necessary. The printer then had but to "follow copy" to produce the article thoroughly correct in the paper of the next morning. A few years ago he employed to write for him a young man from the country whose education had been wholly neglected. He could read as uneducated boys usually read, and could write such a hand as uneducated boys usually write, but this was all that could be said of him. To him orthography was one of the occult sciences, and of punctuation he had never heard. But Mr. Prentice, knowing that the young man did the best he knew how, bore with his lack of knowledge and intelligence with the kindness of a Christian and the patience of a philosopher, and not only dictated every punctuation mark, but spelled more than half the words as he pronounced them. He said the young man seemed anxious to discharge his duties acceptably, and he wished to encourage him all he could, and in order to do so he put himself to a hundred-fold more trouble than he would have had to do in dictating to one who understood his business.

It was more than twenty years ago that Mr. Prentice lost, to some extent, the use of his hands for the ordinary purposes of his profession. When his right hand became almost useless in writing, he speedily learned to write with his left, and it is a little singular that his chirography was always very nearly the same in appearance no matter with which hand it was written. He wrote a little better, however, with his left hand than with his right. It was a source of great and constant annoyance to him that he could not use his hands well in writing, and he has been heard to declare that if he could do so he could very easily write editorial matter enough every day for two or three papers, as he had never known what it was to want for a subject upon which to write. He said that he had often written with one end of the pencil between his teeth, guiding it with his hand—he never used a pen except in letter-writing—and that he had seriously thought at one time of learning to write with his toes, but the idea seemed so ludicrous that he abandoned it at once. Besides, he feared, as he said, that his toes would become as unreliable as his fingers. He very often, in the absence of his amanuensis, wrote long articles, and although he accomplished the task in a comparatively short space of time, it was because he worked steadily and persistently in spite of the heavy disadvantage under which he labored. His letters to some of the friends whom he esteemed most highly he wrote with his own hand.

As has already been said, Mr. Prentice went to the country on Saturday, the 18th of December, and it was his intention to return to the city the following Monday. He left the city in a buggy between five and six o'clock in the evening, and, as the road for a part of the way was very rough, he did not reach the end of the journey until some time in the night. The weather was rather cold, and when he arrived there he was thoroughly chilled. He was then in capital health, however, and after an excellent supper, of which he ate very heartily, he felt quite as well as usual. When Monday came he was not so well, but would have returned to the city had not Col. Prentice insisted that he should remain and eat his Christmas dinner there. This he consented to do, but in the meantime, a severe cold, which was the result of his night ride on the Saturday before, had brought on an attack of pneumonia. This was followed by an attack of rheumatism, and his death resulted yesterday morning.

Mr. Prentice had long been suffering from heart disease, and, for the last year or so, from asthma. He believed that the disease of the heart would ultimately cause his death. One morning, in 1866, while crossing Jefferson street, at its intersection with Third, on his way from market, he fell, on reaching the pavement, with something like an attack of apoplexy. The attack was a very serious one. He was immediately carried to his editorial room in the Journal office, where he expressed the conviction that he would not survive. He recovered in a short time, however, and with the exception of an occasional illness, he enjoyed good health up to within a few weeks of his death.

Mr. Prentice's attack of pneumonia assumed so serious a form on the day before Christmas that it was thought necessary to summon a physician. Dr. J. W. Benson was accordingly sent for. The condition of Mr. Prentice up to that morning had not been such as to confine him wholly to his room. He occasionally appeared in the dining-room, especially just after tea, when the family were all assembled, and when he would lie down upon a lounge near the fire, comfortably wrapped up in blankets. In this position he appeared more cheerful than usual, sometimes replying in quite a lively tone to the remarks of others in the room, and sometimes lying perfectly quiet and still, apparently indulging in waking dreams of things far distant.

After lying thus for some time he would ask for some one to assist him in going back to his room on the same floor, where he would cover himself comfortably in bed, when, by the light of a lamp on a table at his bedside, he would spend most of the night in reading. The third night after his illness set in he read one or two books through, and went to sleep at five o'clock in the morning. This habit of reading was continued every succeeding night during the first week of his illness. One afternoon during that time he said to his amanuensis, Mr. Fred. W. Symons, "Those two books you see on the table were brought me last evening from the library; they are pretty good books, but I do not like them particularly; I wish you would be so good as to select one or two for me." His amanuensis asked what sort of books he preferred. "Oh, I am not very particular," said he, "I wish to read books that are written by men of sense; anything you like I shall like." Mr. Prentice seemed to require very little sleep. When at the office he generally read until long after midnight, and was almost always up and engaged with his exchange papers long before the usual hour for the work of the day to commence.

As we have already said, Mr. Prentice was very anxious to return to the city and resume his editorial labors. The family were not a little surprised, nevertheless, when on the morning of the 24th they received word from Mr. Prentice, while seated at the breakfast table, that he intended to come to the city that day. The surprise was increased when he came into the room leaning on the arm of a servant. He was conducted to a large arm-chair near the fire, and, having seated himself, seemed absorbed for a time in serious thought. In a few moments he looked up and said to his amanuensis, "Say to Mr. Haldeman that I wish to be back in the city and that I had thought of coming in this morning, but that I have not the strength to make the trip. If I were in town, I would be nearer my medical advisers, and perhaps I might write a line or two; but I am too weak to go, and must remain where I am for the present."

Dr. Benson visited Mr. Prentice several times during his illness. About a week after his first visit, and after the first serious attack, the Doctor, accompanied by Mr. Symons, went down, arriving at Colonel Prentice's about half-past six in the evening. They found Mr. Prentice considerably emaciated, his eyes deep sunken in his head, but exhibiting all their wonted brilliancy, and his mind as clear and unlimmed as in the hey-day of his renown. He seemed patient, resigned and cheerful. He requested the Doctor to write his directions as to the temperature at which the room should be kept and the hours at which he should take his medicines. He said he wished to read the directions and see to it himself that they were properly observed. The directions were accordingly written, and he read them, at the same time uttering several humorous remarks, at which his attendants could not refrain from smiling.

When Dr. Benson reached Mr. Prentice's bedside evening before last he found that his patient was rapidly sinking. He was yet conscious, and remained so up to the moment of his death. One of Mr. Prentice's earliest literary productions was a story called, we believe, "The Maniac of the Lake," an extract from which has been making the annual rounds of the press for the last thirty years. A few days ago Mrs. Dr. Benson, who took a deep interest in the spiritual welfare of Mr. Prentice, clipped the extract from a newspaper, and requested her husband to ask Mr. Prentice to read it. The following is the extract:

It cannot be that this earth is man's only abiding place. It cannot be that our life is a bubble cast up by eternity to float a moment upon its waves, and sink into nothingness. Else why is it that the high and glorious aspirations which leap like angels from the temple of our hearts are forever wandering unsatisfied? Why is it that the rainbow and the clouds come over us with a beauty that is not of earth, and then pass off and leave us to muse on their loveliness? Why is it that the stars which hold their festival around the midnight throne are set above the grasp of our limited faculties, forever mocking us with their unapproachable glory? And, finally, why is it that bright forms of human beauty are presented to our views and taken from us, leaving a thousand streams of our affections to flow back in an Alpine torrent upon our hearts? We are born for a higher destiny than that of earth. There is a realm where the rainbow never fades; where the stars are spread out before us like islands that slumber on the ocean, and where the beautiful beings which pass before us, like shadows, will stay forever in our presence.

During the night the Doctor asked Mr. Prentice if he would read the extract. He replied that he was no longer able to read. "Shall I read it for you?" asked the Doctor. "Yes, yes," was the reply. The beautiful words were read, but their dying author was too near the other world to appreciate fully their significance. He muttered a few sentences, with his failing eyes turned heavenward, but the sounds were too indistinct to be intelligible. In the meantime two of Mr. Prentice's best and most beloved friends, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Griffin, had reached his bedside. To Mrs. Griffin, the poetess, of this city, the last poem he ever wrote was addressed. She was much devoted to him, and he ever spoke of her in the most affectionate terms, always calling her "Alice." She approached, and, leaning over his pillow a short time before he breathed his last, asked him, "Do you know me?" "Yes," said he, "it is Josephine." "No," said Mrs. Griffin, "it is Alice." "Yes, yes, I know you now," said he, after which he spoke few intelligible words. For the last hour he made no effort to converse with those around him. To the questions that were addressed to him he merely answered yes or no. His last intelligible words uttered some two hours before his death were, "I would like to know—"

He was conscious almost, or quite, to the last moment of his life. He was troubled with a difficulty in breathing, but suffered no pain. His death was as calm and serene as the falling asleep of an infant—a slight twitching of the muscles of the face at the final moment, and that was all.

Mr. Prentice was most earnestly devoted to his only grandchild, George D. Prentice, Jr., the son of Col. Clarence Prentice, now about eight years of age, and a boy of extraordinary intelligence. George was the idol of his heart. He loved him with the love of a mother. And George had a very warm affection for his grandfather, and lingered about his bedside whenever permitted to do so. When he arose yesterday morning, he immediately started to the room where his grandfather lay cold in death. The Doctor stopped him and said, "Georgie, do you not know that your grandfather is dead?" He clasped his hands, and, with tears starting from his eyes, exclaimed, "O Lord! O Lord! what shall I do, what shall I do?"

Every mark of respect will be paid to the memory of this distinguished citizen of Kentucky. The different courts now in session in the city will adjourn to-morrow, as will also the Board of Trade, in order to attend the funeral. Yesterday the Faculty of the Kentucky School of Medicine, of which Mr. Prentice was one of the Regents, held a meeting and adopted the following resolutions:

At a meeting of the Faculty of the Kentucky School of Medicine, held January 22d, 1870, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That, though an event not altogether unexpected, the death of George D. Prentice fills this Faculty with profound sorrow.

*Resolved*, That in the death of our Regent the Kentucky School of Medicine has lost one of her warmest and most devoted friends—one who has been alike faithful to her in adversity and prosperity.

*Resolved*, That we offer our profound condolence to the family of our departed friend.

*Resolved*, That this Faculty attend in a body the funeral of our lamented Regent; and that our class be requested to do the same.

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished to the family; also to the daily papers of this city for publication.

The remains of Mr. Prentice will be brought to the city to-day. They will be met at the corner of Broadway and Fifteenth street at 12 o'clock M., by a deputation from Mount Moriah Lodge of Free Masons, of which Mr. Prentice was a member, and escorted to Masonic Temple. The committee will meet at Warner's, Fourth street, under Masonic Temple, at 11 o'clock A. M. The remains will lie in state in the small hall of Masonic Temple, entrance on Green street, from 9 A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M., to-morrow. The funeral will take place from Christ Church, on Second street, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

THERE WERE FORTY-TWO deaths in the city last week.

THE FARMERS' CLUB has about given up the ghost.

THE CITY COURT has short sessions now. Less law-less-ness.

THE CONCERT OF Miss A. Aaron has been postponed until the 10th of February.

GERRARD B. BATE, an old and respected citizen of Jefferson county, died on Friday.

HORACE LOVE, a man who loves to do nothing, was held to answer for vagrancy by the City Court yesterday.

THE EXCURSION PARTY to Savannah will start from the Nashville depot to-morrow (Monday) night at a little after 12 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, the Twilight Social Club will give one of their elegant entertainments at the residence of Wm. F. Duerson, Esq.

THURSDAY NIGHT, a fine bay horse was stolen from the stable of a farmer living twelve miles from the city, on the Bardstown turnpike.

REV. J. A. HENDERSON will preach at Kavanaugh Chapel this morning at 11, and this evening at 7. The services will be continued through the coming week.

ELI RHOTEN, charged with illicit distilling in Monroe county, was brought to this city by the United States Marshal and lodged in jail last evening.

JOSEPH MYERS, charged with assault and battery on A. Marking, was arrested by Officer Hammond and taken to the First-street station yesterday.

THE FARMERS LIVING in the bottoms along the river will suffer considerable loss by the destruction of cabbage and potatoes which were buried within reach of the freshet.

THE ELEMENTS LAST night seemed to be endeavoring to get up a grand tornado, similar to that of last Sunday night. In this vicinity, fortunately, the effect was not a success.

DRS. RIVERS AND SEHON will exchange pulpits this morning, Dr. Rivers preaching at Shelby street at 11 A. M., and Dr. Sehon at Broadway, the same hour. At 7 P. M. each minister will fill his own pulpit.

WM. MCCULLOUGH was arrested by Commissioner Figg last evening, charged with having knocked down Mr. Lottich a few nights ago on Third street. He will appear in the City Court to-morrow morning.

THE EFFORTS OF the committee appointed to solicit aid for the sufferers by the storm at Cave City have been very successful. The destitution at Cave City and Glasgow Junction is very great, and there is need of all the aid that can be given.

THE FIRE ALARM from box 45 this morning, at 2½ o'clock, originated from a small frame building on the west side of Seventh street, between Chestnut and Broadway. The rear of the kitchen was badly burnt. Damage between twenty-five and forty dollars.

MR. WISE, an employe of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, and who was badly injured two or three weeks ago by falling between the cars of one of the trains, is able to move about once more. His right arm has been amputated above the elbow, and the wound is rapidly healing.

CHARLES JOHNSON, an individual from Bullitt county, who has been meandering around the streets of the better half of Jefferson county for several days past, was taken before the City Court yesterday, and heard in expiation of the crime of drunkenness. He promised to go home, and was let off.

LAST FRIDAY EVENING the young ladies of Mrs. Platt's school gave a very interesting exhibition, consisting of the beautiful operetta arranged by Mrs. Platt called "Fairy Festival," and the side-splitting farce of "A Loan of a Lover." The school-room, a gem itself, was filled to its utmost capacity with the parents and friends of the scholars. It was a delightful occasion.

THE PLEASANT WEATHER of yesterday afternoon enticed a large number of ladies from their homes to the street. The dry goods, millinery and shoe stores on Market, Jefferson, and Fourth streets were thronged with ladies, and the street corners and hotels were rallying points for numbers of gentlemen who discussed the pros and cons in reference to the passage of the new charter.

### A Suspicious Character.

Yesterday Officers Bruder and Ovington arrested a man named Samuel Seymour as a suspicious character, and committed him to jail as a suspected felon—rather an ambiguous charge. He has been in the city some days, vending a patent cement on the street corners, and the officers assert that this is simply a cloak for his real business—the sale of bogus jewelry. They also charge that he has been playing the "ring game," viz: To pretend to find a valuable ring and offer to sell it for a great deal less than its apparent value. A number of imitation gold rings were found on his person. He has been engaged as auctioneer in this city and St. Louis.

## ONE YEAR'S MORTALITY.

### Two Thousand Two Hundred and Fifty-Nine Deaths in Louisville in 1869.

From the books of the Health-Officer the following tables giving the disease, age, nativity, &c., of the persons who died during the year 1869 have been compiled:

| DISEASE. | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abcess of Liver | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Accident | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 00 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 9 | 1 | 31 |
| Anasarca | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 |
| Anaemia | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 |
| Apoplexy | 3 | 1 | 00 | 2 | 00 | 1 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 16 |
| Atrophy | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 |
| Atrophy of liver | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 2 |
| Asthma | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 3 |
| Bronchitis | 2 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 24 |
| Broncho pnem'a | 00 | 00 | 2 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 4 |
| Burns | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 3 |
| Cancer | 1 | 1 | 00 | 2 | 00 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 8 |
| Cancer of liver | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 |
| Cancer of womb | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 3 |
| Carbuncle | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 2 |
| Cellulitis | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 |
| Cerebritis | 3 | 1 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 3 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 8 |
| Cholera infantum | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 16 | 40 | 30 | 8 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 94 |
| Cholera morbus | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 2 |
| Cirhosis | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 |
| Consumption | 21 | 22 | 23 | 23 | 24 | 21 | 24 | 23 | 20 | 24 | 27 | 23 | [illegible] |
| Con'g of lungs | 00 | 1 | 1 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 4 |
| Con'g of brain | 00 | 1 | 1 | 00 | 2 | 00 | 1 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 7 |
| Con'c of brain | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 |
| Contratio cordis | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 |
| Convulsion | 7 | 9 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 10 | 77 |
| Cramp colic | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 2 |
| Croup | 2 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 2 | 3 | 10 | 2 | 30 |
| Cyanosis | 1 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 4 |
| Cystitis | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 |
| Debility | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 2 |
| Delirium tremens | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 3 |
| Diabetes | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 |
| Diptheria | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 00 | 1 | 2 | 8 |
| Diarrhea | 00 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 4 | 00 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 00 | 21 |
| Drowned | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 10 |
| Dropsy | 4 | 1 | 00 | 3 | 4 | 00 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 00 | 4 | 4 | 33 |
| Dysentery | 00 | 2 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 4 | 3 | 17 | 10 | 4 | 2 | 00 | 42 |
| Enteritis | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 1 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 6 |
| Epilepsy | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 3 |
| Erysipelas | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 2 | 4 |
| Fever, intermit'nt | 00 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 18 |
| Fever, puerperal | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 2 | 1 | 13 |
| Fever, remittent | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 2 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 4 |
| Fever, scarlet | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 15 |
| Fever, spotted | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 |
| Fever, typhoid | 2 | 00 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 31 |
| Fracture of skull | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Gastretis | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 2 |
| Gun-shot wound | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 2 | 00 | 2 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 6 |
| Hæmaturia | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 |
| Hemiplegia | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 1 |
| Hem'r of bowels | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 |
| Heart Or. disease | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 28 |
| Hepatitis | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 2 |
| Hernia | 00 | 1 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 4 |
| Hydrophobia | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 1 |
| Hydrocephalus | 00 | 1 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 3 | 1 | 00 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 11 |
| Hydropurecarchim | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 |
| Hypert'hy of Liver | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 1 |
| Inanition | 1 | 3 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 3 | 00 | 10 |
| Imperfect Develo't | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 |
| Imperfora'd Anus | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 |
| Inflam'n of Liver | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 |
| Intersusception of Bowels | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 3 |
| Intemperance | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 2 | 00 | 4 |
| Laryngitis | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 2 |
| Jaundice | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 |
| Marasmus | 00 | 00 | 00 | 2 | 00 | 2 | 3 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 5 | 5 | 17 |
| Measles | 9 | 9 | 18 | 18 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 00 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 67 |
| Meningitis | 00 | 00 | 1 | 1 | 00 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 27 |
| " Cero Spinal | 00 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 3 |
| " Cerebral | 1 | 1 | 00 | 5 | 5 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 12 |
| " Puerperal | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 |
| " Tubercular | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 |
| Monstrosity | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 |
| Nephritis | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 |
| Old Age | 4 | 10 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 6 | 5 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 75 |
| Ovariotomy | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 2 |
| Parotictitus | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 |
| Paralysis | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 1 | 00 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 00 | 3 | 10 |
| Peritonitis | 1 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 9 |
| Pneumonia | 26 | 8 | 15 | 19 | 9 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 8 | 127 |
| Poisoned | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 2 |
| Premature Birth | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 1 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 10 |
| Prog'e loco. atax. | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 |
| Rheumatism | 2 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 2 | 1 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 8 |
| Scrofula | 00 | 1 | 00 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 00 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 00 | 11 |
| Small-pox | 11 | 15 | 22 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 18 | 2 | 133 |
| Still Born | 15 | 11 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 23 | 180 |
| Starvation | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 1 |
| Suicide | 00 | 1 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 3 | 8 |
| Sun-stroke | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 2 |
| Syphilis | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 3 |
| Tabes Mesenterica | 1 | 1 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 1 | 2 | 00 | 7 |
| Teething | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 00 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 22 |
| Tetanus | 1 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 1 | 00 | 2 | 1 | 00 | 1 | 8 |
| Trismus | 00 | 2 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 00 | 16 |
| Trachitis | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 1 |
| Thrush | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 2 | 1 | 00 | 3 |
| Uræmia | 1 | 00 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 2 |
| Ulcera'n of Stom'h and Bowels | 00 | 00 | 1 | 1 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 2 |
| Whooping Cough | 00 | 00 | 1 | 5 | 13 | 15 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 00 | 00 | 48 |
| Unknown | 28 | 27 | 48 | 31 | 30 | 33 | 36 | 79 | 53 | 39 | 31 | 39 | 514 |

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| January | 167 |
| February | 161 |
| March | 202 |
| April | 184 |
| May | 153 |
| June | 214 |
| July | 241 |
| August | 235 |
| September | 184 |
| October | 170 |
| November | 197 |
| December | 151 |
| Total | 2,259 |

COLOR.

| 1869. | Janu'y | Febu'y | March | April | May | June | July | Augu't | Septe'r | Oct'b'r | Nov'er | Dec'er | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| White | 107 | 110 | 136 | 119 | 98 | 137 | 177 | 180 | 124 | 116 | 149 | 107 | 1558 |
| Black | 60 | 51 | 66 | 65 | 55 | 77 | 64 | 55 | 60 | 54 | 48 | 44 | 701 |
| Total | 167 | 161 | 202 | 184 | 153 | 214 | 241 | 235 | 184 | 170 | 197 | 151 | 2259 |

AGE.

| 1869. | Janu'y | Febu'y | March | April | May | June | July | Augu't | Septe'r | Oct'b'r | Nov'er | Dec'er | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Under 3 years | 86 | 71 | 62 | 76 | 67 | 121 | 163 | 111 | 88 | 70 | 72 | 69 | 1047 |
| 3 to 6 years | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 6 to 10 years | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 10 to 20 years | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 20 to 30 years | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 30 to 40 years | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 40 to 50 years | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 50 to 60 years | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 60 to 70 years | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 70 to 80 years | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 80 to 90 years | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 90 to 100 years | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 100 y's and over | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Unknown | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total | 167 | 161 | 202 | 184 | 153 | 214 | 241 | 235 | 184 | 170 | 197 | 151 | 2259 |

NATIVITY.

| 1869. | Janu'y | Febu'y | March | April | May | June | July | Augu't | Sept'er | Octo'r | Nov'br | Dec'er | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| America | 144 | 130 | 172 | 171 | 133 | 192 | 216 | 180 | 154 | 134 | 149 | 128 | 1914 |
| Germany | 12 | 11 | 11 | 17 | [illegible] | 11 | 14 | [illegible] | 14 | 13 | [illegible] | 13 | [illegible] |
| Ireland | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| England | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| France | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Scotland | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Switzerland | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Italy | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Belgium | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Prussia | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Unknown | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total | 167 | 161 | 202 | 184 | 153 | 214 | 241 | 235 | 184 | 170 | 197 | 151 | 2259 |

SEX.

| 1869. | Janu'y | Febu'y | March | April | May | June | July | Augu't | Sept'er | Octo'r | Nov'br | Dec'er | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Male | [illegible] | [illegible] | 125 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 118 | 174 | 100 | 88 | 105 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 1186 |
| Female | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 1073 |
| Total | 167 | 161 | 202 | 184 | 153 | 214 | 241 | 235 | 184 | 170 | 197 | 151 | 2259 |

| | Janu'y | Febu'y | March | April | May | June | July | Augu't | Sept'er | Octo'r | Nov'br | Dec'er | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WITHOUT MEDICAL ATTENTION. | [illegible] | [illegible] | 34 | 61 | 41 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

Taking it for granted that the population of Louisville was within the past year one hundred and fifty thousand, the record will present the gratifying result of only 15.06 deaths in the thousand of its inhabitants, which will compare favorably with the population and mortality of any other city in the United States.

It will be seen from the above table that the whole number of male deaths was 1,186, and the number of female deaths 1,073, an excess of males of 113. The number of white persons was 1,558; black 701, an excess of whites of 857.

The whole number of children who died under the age of 3 years was 1,047.

C. B. BLACKBURN, M. D.,
Sec'y Board of Health.

## THE OLD GIRL'S DARLING.

### Max. Gumpert in a Louisville Station-House.

Several weeks ago we announced the advent in this city of a loving couple from San Francisco, and gave a brief resume of their domestic infelicities and of their many trials and troubles on the journey from San Francisco to this city via Chicago. Maxey was formerly a dealer in second-hand clothing in New York, but went to the Pacific coast to better his fortune, and was there engaged as a clerk in a store by a widow several years older than himself. Max, had some cash, and, after he had been in the employ of the widow for several weeks, she proposed that they should get married, in order to silence the talk of the neighbors. Max., in an evil hour, consented, and the twain were made one. In a short time they quarreled about who should run the store, and to settle the matter Max. bought the store from his wife, paying some $1,500 or $2,000 cash. Business was not prosperous, and the advantages of Louisville's geographical position having reached their ears, they packed up their goods and started for this city.

At Cheyenne Max. left the old girl and went to Chicago to attend to shipping the goods to this city. His wife informed the Sheriff that Max. had stolen her property and abandoned her, and she offered a reward of three hundred dollars for his arrest. Max. was captured in Chicago, but the officer never got the reward, as the old girl denied that her husband had stolen anything from her.

In Chicago there was another domestic storm. The trouble this time was about how the goods should be marked. Max. was arrested and locked up, but was released the next day, and they came to this city. But it seems they were born for trouble. Yesterday they quarreled and fought, at least Mrs. Max. avers that he whipped her. She swore out a peace warrant, and last night Max. was locked in the station-house. Wife-whipping is not regarded here as one of the Christian virtues, and Max. may not get off as easily as he did in Chicago. The case will come up for examination on Monday.

## CRAZY WITH WHISKY.

### A Madman Makes a Sudden Attack on a Station-house Keeper.

It is strange to what extent a man will injure himself by the use of intoxicating liquors. James Noolan, who is a respectable citizen living in the lower part of the city, has been drinking excessively for several weeks past, and was yesterday brought before the City Court, charged with disorderly conduct. His case was somewhat different from that of the generality of persons presented daily on this charge. It appeared that he had become absolutely crazed from the effect of strong drink. On Friday evening about dark, while Lieutenant Dave Needy was sitting alone in the office of the Twelfth-street Station, this man pushed the door open rather suddenly, and, coming in, stared around wildly for a moment, and then made a rush for the pistol of Mr. Needy, which was lying upon the top of the desk. The officer, perceiving his intentions, jumped up and grabbed the weapon just in time to prevent the madman from getting hold of it. The fellow then seized the officer and a desperate struggle ensued. There was no one in the room at the time but a little nephew of Lieut. Needy, and, had it not have been for the assistance of this little fellow, the officer would have been compelled to kill his assailant in self-defense. The man was much larger and stouter than Mr. Needy, and had greatly the advantage over him in the scuffle. Other officers arrived a few minutes after, when the man was placed in a cell and locked up. He seemed to be under the impression that a posse of men were after him to murder him, and raved like a maniac. He climbed up to the top of his cell during the night and cut a hole in the ceiling in order to escape from his imaginary pursuers. When brought before the court the next morning the effects of the whisky had partially left him, and he was then perfectly sane and rational. He was fined the customary $3 and sent to the work-house to sober off.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### The Italian Brotherhood.

The Italian Brotherhood intend giving a grand ball at no late day. These occasions have always been delightful ones, and this will not be detracted from a whit. It will come off about the 22d of next month.

### Carlotta Patti.

By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that Max Strackosch is to bring M'lle Carlotta Patti and a number of first-rate artists here and give two grand concerts on Thursday and Friday next, at Weisiger Hall. Tickets and reserved seats may be had of Mr. D. P. Faulds, 70 Main street.

### The Liederkranz.

The Louisville Liederkranz Society propose giving a grand musical concert on the evening of the 2d of February. It will consist of solos, quartettes, and several grand choruses, in which vocalists will participate. Selections from various operas will be produced, and the concert, under the excellent management of the members of the Liederkranz, is expected to be one of the most enjoyable amateur musical treats of the season.

### Madame Le Fevre's Readings.

Madame Le Fevre, of Savannah, will give two readings in the school-room in the rear of Calvary Church, by permission of the Rev. Mr. Platt, on Monday and Tuesday next. The programme will consist of a scientific treatise on the relative strength of the minds of men and women, in contradistinction to the woman's rights party's views of the subject, and selections from her own poems. An invitation is extended to the professors in the Medical Colleges here.

### The Skating Carnival.

The fancy dress skating carnival comes off at the rink next Thursday evening. Judging from the last entertainment of the kind, one can anticipate something delightful. The list of names of those proposing to go upon the floor in costume has filled up rapidly, and a glance at the names will assure one that the prettiest skaters only will be on the floor. No one will be allowed skates who is not in costume, and those intending to participate should be sure to leave their names at the office, so that there may be no difficulty. As usual, the music will be excellent.

### The Opera House.

The pantomime "Hiccory Diccory Dock" has been performed to good houses during the past week by the Fox pantomime company, assisted by the Kiralfy ballet troupe of Hungarian dancers, who closed their engagement last night.

To-morrow evening Miss Kate Reignolds, who has achieved a very flattering reputation in this country and England, as a graceful, spirited and versatile actress, commences an engagement. To those who like bright, sparkling acting, full of fire and feeling, Miss Reignolds will at once commend herself. Her *repertoire* of characters embraces every variety of comedy, melodrama and sensational plays, except those which offend good morals. She has one very great charm, and that is, she speaks unexceptionable English, a language seldom heard in its purity on or off of the stage. To a fine personal appearance, Miss Reignolds adds the charms incident to a graceful and attractive stage manner and scholarly reading. She is an actress of merit and deserves the most generous patronage of the public.

### Weisiger Hall.

A small but appreciative audience assembled last night to hear the famous "Boston Quintette Club," assisted by Miss Jenny Busk. The programme consisted of an admirable selection of choice *morceaux* from the works of the best composers. Auber's charming little overture to "Zanella" was first given. The artistic manner in which it was performed at once stamped all of the members of the Club as masters of their several instruments. The smoothness, unity, precision and delicacy with which it was played fully realized our expectations of the skill, musical culture and taste of the performers. Nothing could have been more finished. Miss Jenny Busk then followed with an air ("Bel Raggio") from Semiramis. The quality of her voice was very fine, her method first-class, and she sang with so much ease, clearness and sweetness that she at once took the audience by storm, and was warmly applauded. In the air from "L'Etoile du Nord" and "Comin' Through the Rye" she was excellent. Mr. Edward Heindl gave a very charming evidence of his skill by his brilliant execution of Briccialdi's fantasie for flute, "The Wind." He is by far the best flutist in the country, and an artist of the very first order of merit.

The duo for violins by Kalliwoda entitled "The Rivals," was played by Messrs. Schultze and Meisel to perfection. Mendelssohn's lovely "Andante and Canzonetta" from the quartette in E flat Op. 12, was one of the special gems of the evening. Mr. Wolf Fries gave Servais' "Andante and Rondo Militaire" for violoncello with wonderful feeling and effect.

The "Reverie Caprice," composed and performed by Mr. Thos. Ryan on the clarionette, was well adapted to show the capacity of that instrument, the remarkable skill and taste of Mr. Ryan, as well as his decided talent as a composer. The theme was a beautiful one, most delightfully worked up.

The chorus and air (the Barcarolle) from "Oteron," which closed the performance, was superbly played.

The applause with which every piece was received and the encores which followed Miss Busk's singing attested the enjoyment of the few who were there, but it is greatly to be regretted that for "obvious reasons" (the limited patronage extended last night) the Club were compelled to announce that there would be no concert on Monday evening. Thus the lovers of good music here will be deprived of one of the greatest musical treats to be heard in this country. Comment is unnecessary.

### Mons. and Madame Mueller's Levee.

The grand juvenile levee and exhibition of fancy dancing to be given by the pupils of Mons. and Madame Mueller's Dancing Academy, at the Skating Rink, on Friday evening of the coming week, will undoubtedly be a highly entertaining and delightful affair. The large and beautiful hall is capable of being brilliantly lighted, and what with the flower garden arranged especially for the "Flower dance of Vienna" with its groves, nooks, arbors, lanes, flower-beds, and magnificent floral profusions, in the midst of which the beautiful dance is executed by twenty-four little fairy-like ladies in their flower-dresses, joined by their beautiful Queen, the hall will present a scene of dazzling brilliance that can hardly be surpassed anywhere or by anybody.

The numerous other dances form a combination which will accurately describe the portfolio of the genial Professor's academy. It will be an affair confined particularly to the fashionable circles, and, as the little sons and daughters of many of the first citizens participate, the audience will be composed of the first and best people. In fact, if the high standing of Mons. and Madame Mueller's academy did not suggest the selectness and refinement of the affair, the mere intimation that Mr. Glover had consented to the use of his fashionable hall for the occasion undoubtedly would be sufficient to satisfy and quiet the nerves of the most fastidious church-going people. But there is no need of Mr. Glover's indorsement, good as it is, for everybody knows Prof. Mueller and his academy. The audience on the night of his levee will be both large and fashionable.

In the meanwhile the pupils are preparing their toilet, some of which will be magnificent, and those who will attend are discussing the affair. The first item in the programme is the subject of much surmise and comment. It is the "Arabian Horse Quadrille," danced on eight wild Arabian steeds, expressly imported by the enterprising Professor for this occasion. The riders will be dressed in full Arabian costumes, and will ride their skilled horses through the wild mazes of this wonderful dance. But, "what are the horses?" is the question with all who read the programme. The audience must see for themselves when the steeds come dashing in, bearing their gaily attired riders, at the opening of the evening's entertainment. This is something never attempted this side of the Atlantic, though it is a dance familiar at the court levees of Europe.

There was a full rehearsal of the programme at the hall yesterday afternoon, and the pupils were remarkably well up in their parts. The best music in the city, Chris. Haupt's full band, has been secured. From what we can learn, the rink will not be able to hold all that apply for admission on this occasion. The programme in full will be found by reference to the amusement advertisements.

### Death from Poison.

On the morning of the 8th inst., Mary Griffin, a young girl about 17 years of age, employed by Mr. Wayman, who lives on Tenth street, as a house servant, procured five cents worth of arsenic—25 or 30 grains—and went to the residence of Mr. J. B. Reed, on Magazine street, mixed the poison in water and swallowed nearly all of it. No one saw her take the drug; she kept the matter a secret for several hours, until the poison had taken effect, and she was unable to longer conceal it. As soon as it was discovered medical aid was summoned, and every effort made to save her life.

The quantity which she took was enough to have killed several persons. One half of it would have caused death in a short time. She was removed to the Infirmary, on Fourth street, and for a time it was thought that she would recover, but the poison had become diffused through her system, and on Friday she died from the effects of it, after suffering intensely.

The only motive assigned by her for the act was that she was angry. She is said to have been very beautiful in form and features, and possessed more than ordinary intelligence for a person in her station of life.

☞ It is generally supposed that the robins emigrate to the South during the winter months. From the following account it would appear that such is not always the case. Two gentlemen crossing the Sandwich mountains, in New Hampshire, discovered a deep valley, and, approaching it, found it clothed with hemlock, spruce, fir and tamarack, growing so near together that it was with difficulty they made headway between them. Before they came to this growth the snow was over a foot in depth; after entering, it was only six inches, the residue lying on the tops of the trees, making quite a roof, and excluding much of the light of day. After making their way a few rods they were surprised to find the place an extensive robin "roost," occupied by thousands, and so thickly were they congregated that they might have killed numbers with their walking-sticks in crossing the premises from south to north—about thirty rods.

☞ A curious account of the "Skiddaw Hermit" has been published in the English newspapers. This gentleman lives on the summit of Skiddaw, and, no matter what the weather may be, is never provided with more clothing than a canvas shirt, open at the breast, and trousers, or rather knickerbockers, of coarse material. Shoes, stockings, and hats he despises altogether. A profusion of black matted hair thickly covers his head and the lower portion of his face. His features are strongly marked, and his countenance betokens more than ordinary intelligence. In answer to inquiries, he states that he dislikes the restraints of civilized society; that from a boy he has objected to wearing much clothing, and that he cannot live except when free and in the open air.

☞ A new colony has been founded in Syria, composed of Germans from Wurtemburg. They have settled upon the site formerly occupied by the abandoned New England colony.

## CITY FEATURES.

### Maximilian's Conversation With le Prophet Lenormand in Paris.

In the twilight of a very stormy winter day a tall man presented himself at No. 18 Tournon street, Faubourg St. Germain.

This man was wrapped in a great-coat, and inquired of the porter for the room of the Prophet Lenormand. He was introduced into a mysterious-looking apartment, and the following discourse opened between the two men:

"Have a seat. What do you desire?"

"I wish to consult you."

"Which play do you wish?"

"Give me the usual game."

"What is your favorite flower, and what animal do you detest most?"

All these questions were asked in a monotone. "Cut the cards with your left hand." A moment's silence. "The clothes you wear are in contrast with the position you occupy," were the first words of the young Sibyl.

The prophet represented in many words, and with plainness and routine, his character, position, virtues, faults, and inclinations, that he scarcely could follow the words of the Sibyl.

"Your star will rise, but it will be of short duration. Your passion for glory will be your ruin. The waves of the ocean will revolutionize, and this will be your last course. Your star will extinguish in an abyss, and you will be its victim."

The consulting man was Maximilian, and he retired not much satisfied with the revelations of his horoscope.

Alas! the prophecies of the Count of Lenormand have been realized completely!

Maximilian, the victim of a mean treachery, remembered some months previous to the bloody catastrophe the prophecies of Count de Lenormand.

Can be consulted at 177 Market street, between Fifth and Sixth.

### Pearson & Meddis.

The following sales of Real Estate, reported in the transfers of the past week, were made by Messrs. Pearson & Meddis:

| | |
|---|---|
| H. B. Hill to S. Z. Martin | $17,000 |
| A. H. Brand to B. F. Guthrie | 20,500 |
| A. Brandeis to Dr. John Bull | 42,000 |
| John Bull to A. Brandeis | 18,000 |
| | $97,500 |

Messrs. P. & M. have had some very desirable improved property listed with them for sale recently, which they will take great pleasure in showing to parties seeking investments.

### More New Goods.

Mr. Wm. H. Andrews has just returned from New York, bringing with him a large and elegant stock of new goods, bought at the lowest prices, and which he proposes to sell on equally favorable terms. The particulars will be found in the conspicuous advertisement in another column.

### Very Busy.

The City Tax Receiver is very busy getting the list of property ready for which taxes have not been paid for 1869. It will be the longest list ever published.

☞ Our friend Thos. Flanagan has opened a saloon on Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth, where all the choicest liquors may be found. He also keeps on hand fine cigars and tobacco. Give Tom a call.

☞ ORIGINAL FIFTY-CENT STORE, 99½ Fifth street. Send for a catalogue.

☞ Perfect pictures—Webster makes them at 85 Fourth street.

### Time is Money.

Buy a ticket in time for Golladay's next drawing, which takes place at Lebanon, Ky., January 24th. Sale of tickets closes at 8 P. M., Monday next, at W. Scott Glore's book store, corner Third and Jefferson streets.

### Timely Suggestion.

Now that balls and parties are all the rage, every young man who is ambitious of finding favor in fair ladies' eyes, naturally desires to enter her presence in as presentable a shape as possible. Nothing sets him off to more advantage than a nice-fitting, handsome suit of clothes. While looking around for a place to procure it, we would advise him to call at H. H. Neal's Trade Palace, merchant tailoring and gentlemen's furnishing establishment, where he will find the best and finest of French and English cloths, the Schoeller's Winterings, the Johanny Zibelines, Paris plaids, and stripes, crapes, granites, piques, and the famous Devonshire kerseys; also, the best goods turned out from the looms of America, and cut by one of the most practical cutters in the country. Wedding suits made up on the shortest notice. Trade Palace, Fourth and Jefferson.

☞ One of our prominent Main-street merchants, who has been suffering with a disease of the kidneys and bladder for years, and who constantly required the use of a diuretic, says that after trying all other preparations in the market, he has found nothing that gives him so much relief as Wintersmith's admirable combination of Buchu—Pareira Brava, Cubebs and Juniper Berries. This great diuretic is a perfect success, and it is a certain cure for all diseases of the urinary organs, whether existing in male or female.

## THE COURTS.

### LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. E. S. CRAIG, JUDGE.
SATURDAY, January 22.

Jennie Robb and Kate Watterman, disorderly conduct; discharged.

Horace Love, vagrancy; $100 to answer.

Charles Johnson, drunkenness; discharged.

James Newman, drunkenness and disorderly conduct; $3 fine and $100 to be of good behavior for thirty days.

### JEFFERSON CIRCUIT COURT.

HON. H. W. BRUCE, JUDGE.

Commonwealth vs. Mattie Harris, larceny; postponed till January 27th.

Same vs. Albert Lee, tapping a till; tried and found guilty of a misdemeanor, and the penalty fixed at four months' imprisonment in the work-house.

Same vs. Edward Miles, malicious cutting; tried, found guilty, and penalty fixed at one year's imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Same vs. W. J. Riley, obtaining money by false pretenses; dismissed.

Same vs. Charles Everson, horse-stealing; after going into trial, Colonel Lee dismissed the indictment and submitted the case to the grand jury.

Same vs. Frank Mutterer and Daniel Ham, robbery; postponed till 27th inst.

### DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Reported Expressly for the COURIER-JOURNAL by

DANIEL JAMES,
*Attorney at Law, Frankfort.*

FRANKFORT, Jan. 22.

CAUSES DECIDED.

St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Kennedy, &c., Muhlenburg; reversed.

Taylor et al. vs. Figg, &c., Shelby; reversed.

Lemmon vs. Theobald, administrator, &c., Grant; affirmed.

Dunlevy vs. O'Bannon, &c., Jefferson; affirmed.

Northern Bank of Kentucky, &c., vs. Anderson's administrator, &c., Garrard; reversed.

Stirman vs. Moorman, surviving partner, Jefferson; affirmed.

ORDERS.

Walton vs. Broaddus, Madison;

Johnson vs. Cox, Morgan;

Goble vs. Davis, Walter, Evans & Co., Lawrence; petitions for rehearing overruled.

Wade vs. Kirby, &c., Simpson, motion to set aside order dismissing appeal.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad vs. Buckner, Louisville Chancery; agreement filed and cause continued.

Pauer vs. Simon, Jefferson; rule against appellant to give bond for costs, returnable on 31st January, 1870.

Preston vs. Speed & Henning, Jefferson; by consent set for hearing on the 24 February, 1870.

Hahn, etc., vs. Thornberry, Louisville Chancery; response of clerk to rule filed, and also copy of record filed by appellant, and motion to dismiss submitted.

Arbegust vs. Arbegust, Louisville Chancery; argued by Hon. R. W. Woolley for appellee and submitted.

Sadler vs. McDermott, Louisville Chancery; continued until next term.

Weller vs. Johnson, etc., Louisville Chancery;

McCulloch vs. Mulholland, Louisville Chancery; submitted on briefs.

Ross, etc., vs. Wilson, Peter, & Co., Louisville Chancery; argued by Hon. Isaac Caldwell for appellants and submitted.

**Liability of Subscribers of Stock in a Corporation.**

Goff, &c.,
vs. } From Clarke.
Winchester College.

REVERSED JAN. 21, 1870—PETERS, JUDGE.

Appellees as a corporation brought this suit against appellants to coerce them to contribute to the loss sustained by some of the corporators in purchasing grounds and making preparation for erecting a building for a High school. Appellants denied that they were stockholders, alleging that they agreed in writing to pay a certain sum annually to purchase grounds and erect a building for a High school. "When a sum sufficient, in the judgment of the stockholders, shall be subscribed, there shall be a meeting of them called, and a permanent organization effected. Upon all questions brought before the contributors each stockholder shall be entitled to one vote for every hundred dollars subscribed."

By a legislative act Groom and six others were constituted a corporate body with certain powers. Appellants took no part in the organization, or the procurement of the passage of the act, nor claimed to be stockholders.

*Held*—The subscribers were to be called together and consulted and the organization was to be effected upon a plan to be agreed upon by a majority, as the terms of subscription most clearly imply. Appellants were not named or included in the grant, nor is it alleged that they were ever called together or consulted. The implication, then, is that the persons named in the act of incorporation procured the passage of the same without the consent of appellants, and without observing the conditions required. Appellants did not undertake by the writing to pay the "Winchester College," nor did they agree mutually with others to pay the sums named. As they took no part in procuring the act to be passed, and have been in no way concerned in the proceedings under it, and especially as, by the terms of their agreement, purchases were not to be made and liabilities created until in the judgment of the subscribers a sum had been subscribed sufficient to effectuate the object intended, which it is not alleged was done, they can not be made liable on their subscriptions for debts contracted by appellees.

**Interpretation of Section 5 of the Homestead Act.**

Thorn
vs. } From Shelby.
Darlington.

AFFIRMED JAN. 21, 1870—ROBERTSON, JUDGE.

To secure a debt contracted since June 1, 1866, Darlington mortgaged a house and lot on which he and his family reside, the property being worth less than $1,000. His wife was no party to the mortgage. He resisted a foreclosure, claiming exemption under the homestead act.

*Held*—Section 5 of the act of Feb. 10, 1866, (Myers' Suppt., 715), should be interpreted as meaning that whenever a mortgager shall have a wife, the mortgage, without her co-operation as prescribed, shall not prevail so as to deprive her and her family of the homestead exemption, or disturb their enjoyment of their home, as a sale of the husband's right of co-occupancy would be apt to do, consequently the entire property, worth less than $1,000, is exempt from sale even under his mortgage.

The report of the Southern Ohio Conference of the Christian Church shows twenty-seven ministers, thirty-three churches, and four thousand and sixty-one members. Two of the churches have preaching all the time, seven semi-monthly, nineteen monthly, and two occasionally. The average salary of the ministers was two hundred and fifty-one dollars a year. The accessions were five hundred and thirty-six, or an average of seventeen additions to each church.

## SOLID SODA.

### A Million Tons of It in Sight.

[From the Gold Hill (Cal.) News.]

Some two miles north of the Sand Springs road, and fifty miles east of Virginia and Gold Hill, is an immense and apparently inexhaustible deposit of almost pure soda. It is owned by parties in Carson and Virginia, who use it in the manufacture of soap, and also supply quartz mills with it as a chemical agent in the reduction of ores. They also supply it to drug and grocery stores, where it is sold for washing and other purposes for which common soda is ordinarily used. It is free from all earthy matter, and consists of eighty per cent. soda, the balance being salt or something of the sort. The deposit is in the midst of an alkali flat of some seventeen acres in extent, and at the surface it appeared only about three feet wide, or rather more like a soda spring than anything else, the pure article forming in a crust over and about the strong watery solution. Upon digging beneath this, however, the solid soda was discovered in a defined mass like a quartz ledge. A shaft has been sunk beside it to the depth of fifty feet, from the bottom of which a drift has been made twenty-five feet into the vein or deposit of soda, without getting through it. In fact, very little is known of the depth or extent of this huge deposit of soda except that there is apparently a million tons or more of it in sight. The inclosing walls on each side are very distinctly defined, and are simply composed of a dark, heavy, compact, iron sand, strongly impregnated with soda. This deposit is as singular as it is valuable, and goes to show how little the varied and inexhaustible resources of our young State are developed as yet.—[Gold Hill News.

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

### NEW YORK STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22—P. M.

The bank statement is again highly favorable, the legal reserve showing a further increase of $4,000,000.

BANK STATEMENT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Loans | $259,592,738 |
| do increase | 419,050 |
| Specie | 39,451,035 |
| do increase | 1,943,336 |
| Circulation | 33,806,721 |
| do decrease | [illegible] |
| Deposits | 207,479,828 |
| do increase | 5,683,402 |
| Legal-tenders | 54,618,403 |
| do increase | 2,370,956 |

Money in excessive supply at 5@6 per cent. Sterling dull at 8½@9.

Gold firmer; opened at 120¾, advanced to 120⅝, and closed at 120⅝. The carrying rates were 6@7 per cent per annum.

The gold clearances to-day were $40,000,000.

The exports of coin for the week were $[illegible].

Government bonds are firm.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coupons '81 | 118 @118⅛ | Coupons '67 | 114⅞@114⅝ |
| '62 | 115⅜@115⅝ | Coupons '68 | 114⅞@115 |
| '64 | 115¼@115⅜ | Ten-forties | 113⅛@113⅜ |
| '65 | 115⅜@115⅝ | Pacifics | 110⅜@111 |
| new | 114⅞@114⅜ | | |

Pacific railroad mortgages and land grants are firm. State securities are weak.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Missouri | 87¾@ | New Virginia | 61¾@ |
| Old Tenn | 56 @ | Old N Carolina | 49¾@ |
| New Tenn | 49 @ | New N Carolina | 31 @ |
| Old Virginia | 53 @ | Louisiana 6s | 64 @ |

Stocks are strong, and the chief features were Rock Island, Northwestern, Lake Shore and New York Central. The sales of the latter at the second Board reached 135,000 shares. Those of Rock Island at the National Board were 11,500 shares. Rock Island touched 106⅜, but closed somewhat off.

Express shares are strong on reports that negotiations between the companies had been concluded. The proposed new arrangement gives the Adams Company the New England States and 5,000 miles in the West, including the line of the Pennsylvania Central to Chicago.

The following were the closing 5:30 prices:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Canton | 54½@ | Do preferred | 87½@ |
| Western U Tel | 33¼@ | To. & Wabash | 51⅜@ |
| Mariposa | 8 @ | Do preferred | 72 @ |
| Hartford & E | 8 @ | Ft Wayne | 91⅜@ |
| Pacific Mail | 41¾@ | Terre Haute | 22 @ |
| N. Y. C. Consd | 94 @ | Chicago & Alt | 144¼@ |
| Hudson scrip | 88¾@ | Do preferred | 145 @ |
| Erie | [illegible] | Cumberland | 33¾@ |
| Do preferred | 40 @ | Quicksilver | 14⅛@ |
| Harlem | 138¼@ | Water Power | 1 @ |
| Do preferred | 140 @ | Atlantic ex | 64⅝@ |
| Reading | 94¾@ | Wells & Fargo | 20 @ |
| Michigan Cen | 117 @ | Amer Ex | 37¼@ |
| Lake Shore | 84⅜@ | U. S. Ex | 55¼@ |
| Illinois Cent | 137 @ | Ohio and Mis | 26 @ |
| Pittsburg | 91 @ | Dubuque | 109¾@ |
| Northwestern | 73⅝@ | St. Jo pref | 112 @ |
| Do preferred | 90 @ | C. C. and I. C. | 16¾@ |
| Rock Island | 106 @ | | |
| St. Paul | 73¼@ | | |

Copper at Boston—Calumet 6½; Copper Falls 5; Franklin 8; Hecla 79; Quincy 35.

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

| | |
|---|---|
| Dry goods | $1,917,159 |
| General merchandise | 3,122,645 |
| Sub-treasury balance, gold | $74,877,026 |
| Currency | 5,539,352 |
| General balance | 8,143,917 |

### NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22—P. M.

COTTON—Steady; sales 2,200 bales at 25¼c for middling uplands.

FLOUR—Receipts 5,795 bbls; market a shade firmer with a good business doing; sales 8,200 bbls at $4 50@4 90 for superfine State and Western, $5 25@5 60 for extra State; $5 60@6 00 for extra Western; $5 25@6 55 for white wheat extra; $5 10@6 20 for round hoop Ohio; $5 50@6 65 for extra St. Louis, and $6 75@8 00 for good to choice do; including 3,000 bbls round hoop Western extras, to arrive, at $5 15. Rye flour steady; sales 250 bbls at $4 50@5.

CORNMEAL—Quiet.

WHISKY—Heavy and lower; sales 300 bbls Western at $1 01@1 02, closing at $1.

GRAIN—Receipts wheat 3,128 bush; the market is 2@3c better, with more doing for export and milling; sales of 52,000 bush at $1 13 for No 3 spring; $1 15 for Nos 2 and 3 spring; $1 16@1 20 for No 2 do; $1 28@1 33 for winter red and amber Western; $1 32 for amber State; $1 25@1 27 for winter red Illinois. Rye quiet. Barley dull; sales 4,800 bush Canada West at $1 10. Barley malt quiet. Receipts of corn 2,586 bush; market 1@2c better, with a fair demand, chiefly speculative; sales of 64,000 bush at 96@98 for new mixed Western; $1 05@1 07 for No 2 old do. $1 04 for new southern yellow. Receipts of oats 8,820 bush; the market is firm but quiet; sales of 29,000 bush at 56@58c for Western, and 59@62c for State.

GROCERIES—Rice dull; sales 25 tcs. Coffee dull. Sugar dull; sales of 60 hhds Cuba at 11c. Molasses dull.

[illegible]tions—Quiet.

PETROLEUM—Firm at 18c for crude and 31@31½c for refined.

WOOL—Firm; sales 150,000 lbs at 44@58c for domestic fleece, 35@48c for pulled.

COAL—Foreign quiet. Domestic is selling slowly at $5 25@5 50 per ton.

LEATHER—Hemlock sole steady at 28@31c for Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande.

OILS—Linseed dull.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Quiet but firm at 45@46c.

METALS—Sheathing copper quiet at 32; ingot copper firm at 21½@22c for Lake Superior and Baltimore. Pig iron quiet but firm at $33@35 for Scotch, and $30@33 for American. Bar iron quiet at $82 50 for refined English and American. Sheet iron is selling at [illegible]. Nails steady at 4½@4¾c for cut, 6½@6¾c for clinch and 29@31c for horse-shoe.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer, with a moderate demand; sales of 450 bbls at $27 25@27 25 for new mess and $25@26 for prime; $[illegible] for prime mess; also 1,250 bbls new mess, seller March and April, at $28. Beef steady; sales 475 bbls at $12@15 for new plain mess, and $14@17 50 for new extra mess. Tierce beef firm but quiet; sales 160 tcs at $26@28 for prime mess, and $27 @31 for India mess. Beef hams quiet; sales 330 bbls at $32@33 for new. Cut meats quiet; sales 100 pkgs at 14@15c for shoulders and 16@19c for hams. Middles firmer; sales 200 bxs at 14c for Cumberland cut, 15@15½c for short ribbed; also 400 bxs, deliverable in the West, at 15½c for Cumberland cut; 15¾c for short ribbed and long clear. Dressed hogs firmer at 11@11¼c for Western. Lard firmer; sales 400 tcs at 16¼@16½c for steam and 17¼@17½c for kettle rendered; also 1,800 tcs steam at 16@16½c for February.

BUTTER—Quiet at 18@40c for Ohio.

CHEESE—Steady but quiet.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool quiet but firm, shipments per steamer of 7,800 bush wheat at 8½d.

LATEST—2 P. M.

FLOUR—Closed 5c better on low grades, with a moderate export demand.

GRAIN—Wheat active and firmer, with a good export demand at $1 19@1 21 for No 2 spring and $1 30@1 34 for winter red and amber Western. Rye nominal. Oats dull at 56@58c for Western. Corn very firm at 96c@$1 for new, and $1 05@1 07½ for old mixed Western.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull for mess at $27 75, bid and $28 asked for February. Beef in good request at full prices. Cut meats quiet but unchanged. Bacon in good request at full prices. Lard quiet but steady for prime steam at 17c bid and 17¼c asked for February.

EGGS—Dull at 24@30c for fresh.

### NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.

The market remains so quiet that most holders of goods do not deem it prudent as yet to open their spring styles to the public view, nor have they fully established prices, except on a few articles, such as prints, lawns and percales of well known brands. In the meantime country dealers are buying with unusual caution, hoping with dull trade to be able to purchase on more favorable terms next month. Heavy sheetings range from 15 to 16½c. Printing cloths quiet at 8@8¼c; Spragues prints 11¼@11½c, and all good Madder works sell at 12@12½c, except Cocheco, which commands 13½c. Pacific lawns sell at 9c.

### CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22—P. M.

EXCHANGE—Eastern 1-10 off buying and 1-10 premium selling.

FLOUR—Steady and firm at $3 75@5 for spring extras.

GRAIN—Wheat tolerably active, excited and 2@2½c higher; sales of No 2 at 80c, and No 2 at 80@82c, closing at 81@82c; this afternoon the market was fairly active but irregular at 82¼c for No 2. Corn dull at 73@74c for old No 2, closing at 73c; new flat and 67c lower; sales at 59@66½c; this afternoon 70c nominally. Oats dull and 1c lower; sales No 2 at 40@40½c, closing at 40½c. Rye inactive but firmer at 71c for No 2. Barley dull and nominally unchanged; samples sold at 65@70c.

HIGHWINES—Quiet but firmer at 95c for iron-bound.

PROVISIONS—More active; mess pork in better request and steadier, closing at $27 25 cash, and $27 25 for seller February and $27 75 seller March. Lard steady, firm and more active, closing at 16c cash and seller February. Meats firmer; rough sides 13c; short ribs 13¾c; green shoulders 9¾c; dry-salted do 10½c; Cumberland middles 13¾c; short rib middles 14¼c; sweet-pickled hams 14½@15c.

HOGS—Dressed hogs in fair demand at $10 25@10 50 for light, and $10 50@11 for heavy, closing steady at $10 25@10 75, dividing on 200 lbs. Live active and 10@15c lower at $8 87½@9 60 for light, $9 75@9 70 for fair to medium, $9 75@9 95 for good to extra.

CATTLE—10@15c higher on butchers' stock; $4 25@5 for common to fair cows, $5 75@6 for fair to medium, $6 30@7 15 for good to choice steers.

RECEIPTS—Past 24 hours—5,711 bbls flour, 20,046 bush wheat 14,835 bush corn, 19,882 bush oats, 1,160 bush rye, 7,885 bush barley, 14,378 hogs.

SHIPMENTS—4,309 bbls flour, 7,067 bush wheat, 5,296 bush corn, 6,321 bush oats, 12,610 bush rye, 1,300 bush barley, 5,341 hogs.

### ST. LOUIS MARKET.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 22—P. M.

TOBACCO—Steady but unchanged.

COTTON—Steady at 24¼@24¾c.

HEMP—Very little doing.

FLOUR—Low grades are in good demand; superfine sold at $4@4 25; extra $4 85; double extra $5@5 25; triple extra to fancy $5 50@7 50.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; No 2 spring 90c; No 2 red fall $1@1 05; No 1 $1 10; choice to fancy $1 17½@1 30; choice white $1 20@1 30. Corn inactive at 70c for yellow in bulk; 74@76c for white mixed sacked. Oats lower; yellow 77c; white 85@86c sacked. Oats slow at 50@56c sacked. Barley more active at $1 05@1 10 for prime to choice Minnesota spring. Rye nothing doing.

WHISKY—Firm and higher at 95@96c.

GROCERIES—Quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork firmer at $27 25@27 50 for heavy. Dry-salt meats, jobbing sales at 11c for shoulders, 14¾@15c for clear rib sides and 15c for clear sides. Bacon, small sales clear sides at 15½@16c. Shoulders and clear rib sides nominal at 13c, 11c and 16c. Lard quiet, order lots choice tierce at 16c, and keg at 16¾@16½c.

CATTLE—Good qualities active and wanted and prices are stiff at 6@6¼c for choice; 4@5½c for fair to prime.

HOGS—Quiet at 8½@9½c; packed to date 231,222 head, against 214,311 head for the same time last year.

RECEIPTS—Flour 3,300 bbls, wheat 1,500 bush, corn 6,000 bush, oats 9,500 bush, hogs 3.6 head.

### CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 22—P. M.

FLOUR—Unchanged; family $4 85@5 05.

GRAIN—Wheat firm at $1 10@1 12. Corn quiet but steady at 76@78c. Oats unchanged at 50@55c. Rye steady and dull. Barley unchanged.

COTTON—Firm at 24½@24¾c.

TOBACCO—Unchanged; receipts light.

WHISKY—Firm and in good demand; sales 600 bbls at 95c.

HOGS—Steady at $9 50@10 75; receipts 1,500 head.

PROVISIONS—Green meats steady at 10c for shoulders, 12¼@12½c for sides and 14½@14¾c for hams. Mess pork quiet at $27@27 25. Bulk meats quiet at 11@11¼c for shoulders, clear rib sides 15¼c and clear sides 15¾c loose; ½c higher packed. Bacon shoulders dull at 13c; there is a good demand for sides at 15½c for clear rib and 16¼@16½c for clear; sugar-cured hams 19@19½c. Lard in good demand; sales 900 tcs at 15½c for prime steam, and 16¼c for kettle; holders generally ask a shade higher.

BUTTER—Dull at 28@32c.

EGGS—Dull at 25c.

CHEESE—17½@18½c.

GROCERIES—Sugar quiet at 11½@14c. Molasses 78@75c for new New Orleans. Coffee steady at 18@25c.

OILS—Linseed 90c. Lard $1 45@1 48.

PETROLEUM—Firm at 28@31c.

GOLD—119¾ buying.

EXCHANGE—Steady at par buying.

### NASHVILLE MARKET.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 22.

COTTON—Steady; low middling 23½c; good ordinary 22½c.

GRAIN—Wheat, red $1 05, amber $1 00; white $1 15. Corn 96c@$1 sacked and delivered. Oats 63c. Rye $1 00.

FLOUR—$4 50@6 50 for superfine to fancy.

PROVISIONS—Bacon, clear sides 16½c; shoulders 13½c; hams 17c; city sugar-cured do 20c; plain do 18c. Lard 17½c. Bulk meats, clear sides 15c; clear rib bed do 14½c; shoulders 17½c. Rump pork $22.

### MEMPHIS MARKET.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 22.

COTTON—Market firmer at 24½c. Receipts 1,800 bales; exports 791 bales.

FLOUR—Superfine $5.

GRAIN—Corn 85@86c. Oats 65@66c.

HAY—$26@28.

BRAN—$26.

PROVISIONS—Pork $29 50. Lard 18@18½c. Bulk shoulders 11½c; sides 15½c.

### PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22.

COTTON—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Inactive.

PROVISIONS—Very dull and unchanged.

WHISKY—Nominal; iron bound $1 01.

### BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 22—P. M.

PROVISIONS—Stronger; mess pork $28 50. Bacon, rib sides 16½c; clear sides 17c; shoulders 13½c; hams 19@20c. Lard 17@17½c.

WHISKY—Firm and held at $1 01; sales 100 bbls.

### NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 22—P. M.

COTTON—Active and firmer; middling 23¾@24¼c. Sales 9,150 bales; receipts 3,896 bales; exports 15,591 bales.

FLOUR—Scarce and firm; superfine $5 37@5 95; double extra $6 12.

GRAIN—Corn scarce at $1 10. Oats 70c.

HAY—$24.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork $30. Bacon nominally unchanged.

GROCERIES—Sugar firmer; prime 12½@13¼c. Molasses firm at 65@69. Coffee—fair 15c; prime 18@19 17½c.

WHISKY—$1@c.

GOLD—121⅛.

EXCHANGE—Sterling 131¾; New York sight drafts ¾ discount.

## AMUSEMENTS.

## Louisville Opera House.

H. C. BATES......Sole Lessee and Manager.

Engagement for a limited period of the charming, beautiful and fascinating actress,

KATE REIGNOLDS

Monday Evening, Jan. 24, 1870,

Production of the sensation of the day, with new scenery, and a gambling room with all its realistic effects, of

NOBODY'S DAUGHTER.

Do not fail to see and hear all the witticisms, puns and take-offs of the day.

Waddell's Faro Bank in full operation.

GRAND

JUVENILE LEVEE

AND

EXHIBITION

OF

FANCY DANCING

By the PUPILS of

*Mons. and M'me Mueller's*

DANCING ACADEMY

Friday Evening, Jan. 28, 1870,

At 7½ o'clock P. M. precisely, at the beautiful

Glover Hall Skating Rink,

Seventh street, between Walnut and Chestnut.

PROGRAMME.

The grand Exhibition will open with the wild extravaganza

**Arabian Horse Quadrille.**

To be danced on eight Arabian horses, expressly imported by Prof. Mueller for this grand occasion. The riders will be dressed in full Arabian costumes, and will represent the astonishing skill of the wild Bedouin Arabs of the Desert in dancing on their horses, the grand Quadrille, the "Kaliff of Bagdad."

This wild extravaganza will be succeeded by fairy-like representation of the grand

**Flower Dance of Vienna.**

As danced at the Juvenile court parties of Vienna, Berlin, and Paris. This magnificent composition represents a beautiful flower garden, with its groves, arbors, lanes, flower beds, and bouquets of flowers, in which twenty-four little fairies, in their beautiful flower dresses, are dancing under the arbors and around the flower-beds, joined by their lovely Queen of Flowers in her "Grand Pas Seul."

This grand Tableau to be followed by a series of Grand Fancy Dances, among which are the celebrated

**Scotch Highland Fling "McDonald,"**
OR THE HIGHLAND FESTIVAL.

Danced by sixteen bonnie lasses and laddies in full Scotch costume.

The magnificent
**Jaliot Xeres, or Grecian Beauties.**
A Grand Pas de Deux (Solo for two).

The Stately
**Minuet and Gavott de la Cour.**
A Grand Pas de Deux, in full Court dress.

The graceful
**Bayadere, or Tambourine Dance,**
A Grand Pas Seul (Solo for one).

The bewitching
**Pas Styrian, or M'dme Celeste.**
A Grand Pas de Deux.

The magnificent
**Polish Mazourka Smolensky.**
A Grand Pas de Deux, in full costume.

The graceful CACHUCHA of Fannie Elsler.
The stately CRACOVIENNE of Fannie Elsler.
The Native HIGHLAND FLING of Scotland.
The Comique SAILOR'S HORNPIPE of Espinoza.

The beautiful
**Bohemian Opera Polka**
(Comique), danced by eight little misses and Masters, some only 3 or 4 years old.

This to be succeeded by several splendid Tableaux from

THE GERMAN:

The magnificent COURT QUADRILLE of Berlin.
The graceful VARIETIES PARISIENNE.
Opera Mazourka,
La Camille, or Danish Dance,
L'Esmeralda,
Waltz Deux Temps, Waltz Trois Temps,
Waltz Redowa, Polka Redowa,
The Original and Genuine Lancers,
Galop. Polka.
And a variety of New Parlor Dances, Waltz Quadrilles and French Quadrilles.

The price of tickets, to cover the attending expense, has been fixed at the very moderate charge of

For Gentlemen............$1 00
For Ladies or Children.........50

Admission tickets to be had of the pupils, and at Mons. and M'dme Mueller's Dancing Academy, or at their residence, 150 Walnut street, between Fourth and Fifth, south side; also at Glover Hall at any time before the party, and on the evening of the Grand Levee.

WEISIGER HALL---PATTI.

MAX STRAKOSCH begs to announce to the citizens in Louisville and vicinity that the unrivaled Concert Vocalist Miss CARLOTTA

PATTI

will make her first appearance since her European Triumphs in TWO GRAND CONCERTS on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 27 and 28. MISS PATTI will be assisted on this occasion by Mr. THEODORE RITTER, the great Classic Pianist; Mr. J. F. PRUME, the distinguished Violin Virtuoso; HENRY SQUIRES, the favorite American Tenor; JOSEF HERMANNS, the renowned German Basso; Mr. G. W. COLBY, Musical Director and Conductor. The sale of seats will commence on Tuesday, Jan. 25, at 9 A. M., at D. P. Faulds' music store. Steinway's Piano is used in the Patti Concerts. Particulars furnished soon. ja21 dtf

MASQUERADE COSTUMES

A NEW and rich assortment for ladies and gents at MRS. LEISSON'S dress-making establishment, 263 Jefferson st., bet. 7th and 8th. ja6 Th&Su,1us*

ROLLER SKATING
At the Rink

THURSDAY and Saturday nights from 7 to 10, every morning and afternoon, Saturday afternoon excepted, also Tuesday and Wednesday from 7 to 9 exclusively for gentlemen. ja4 dtf

## AUCTION SALES.

Fire! Fire! Fire!

FURS AT AUCTION.

Immense Sacrifice—Closing Out Sale of an Entire Stock of Furs, Damaged in the late fire on

MONDAY and TUESDAY, Jan. 24 and 25, at 10 A. M. and 2½ and 7½ P. M., a complete assortment of ladies' genuine fur-astracan sacques, collars and muffs; Lake Superior and Canada mink, German fitch, Siberian squirrel, &c., capes, collars, muffs and cuffs, gents' otter and beaver collars and gloves, misses' genuine Siberian squirrel dress and skating sets, a heavy stock of extra fine sleigh and carriage robes, all to be sold without reserve at auction-rooms, 109 Market street, between Third and Fourth, Louisville, Ky. ja23 d3

BY J. G. McNETT.

At auction rooms, No. 115 Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth, opposite Court-house, ON MONDAY MORNING, Jan. 24, at 10 o'clock, will be sold a large assortment of new and second-hand household goods, consisting of fine parlor furniture, bedsteads, mattresses, bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, fine Brussels and other carpets (nearly new); also, a fine 7¼-octave melodeon, tables, chairs, sofas, cook and other stoves, 1 good show-case; also, a large counter, suitable for a grocery or confectionery store. Terms cash.

J. G. McNETT, Auctioneer.
ja23

BY WHARTON & CO.

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, Jan. 26, at 10 o'clock, we will sell the furniture contained in the house known as the Farmers' Home, on Market street, bet. First and Brook, consisting of parlor, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture, viz: Beds, bedding, washstands, bureaus, carpets, comforts, pillows, cook stove, and table ware. This furniture is in No. 1 order and worthy the attention of housekeepers particularly. Terms cash.

WHARTON, Auctioneer.
ja23

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

Regular Sale of Dry Goods and Clothing AT AUCTION

TUESDAY MORNING, Jan. 25, at 10 o'clock, at auction-rooms.

S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.
ja23

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

600 Cases and Cartoons Boots and Shoes AT AUCTION.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26, at 10 o'clock, all fresh and desirable goods.

S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.
ja23

LARGE SALE
Of Fine and Fashionable
CLOTHING
On Ninety Days' Credit,
BY ANDERSON BROS. & CO.,
71 Sixth st., bet. Main and Market.
Wednesday Morning, January 26
AT 10 O'CLOCK,

WILL be offered a large and desirable lot of winter and spring clothing, from stocks of jobbers and retailers; extra fine black and fancy cassimere suits, in variety; superfine black and fancy sack and frock coats; black and fancy cassimeres and satinet pants and vests in great variety, &c. The especial attention of country and city merchants and speculators is called to this sale, it being one of the best lots of clothing ever offered in this market.

Terms of Sale—All amounts of $100 or under, cash; $100 and over, 90 days' credit with approved security negotiable and payable in bank—or a discount of three per cent. for cash.

ja22 ANDERSON BROS. & CO., Auctioneers.

## LOST.

LOST—MONEY—On Main street, bet Seventh and Eighth, a pocket-book containing about $75, with some bills of groceries with the names of J. C. Gibbs and Pleasant Oliver. A liberal reward will be paid for its delivery to CARTER, FISHER & CO., No. 269 West Main. ja23 d3

LOST—SATCHEL—On the 20th inst., a small hand satchel, containing nothing of value to any one but the owner. The finder will confer a favor by leaving same at 62 Main street, between Second and Third.

LOST—COW—A white milch cow, about 8 years old. Any person returning her to No. 379 Washington street will be rewarded. THOMAS BALL.

## FOUND.

FOUND—DOG—A young Newfoundland dog was taken up on Thursday morning; had on a chain and collar. The owner can have the same by calling at the corner of Twelfth street and Rowan, opposite lumber-yard. E. P. ja23 d3*

FOUND—EYE-GLASSES—Which the owner can have by calling at 188 Third street, between Green and Walnut, and paying for this advertisement. ja23

FOUND—"NOBODY'S DAUGHTER," on Monday evening, Jan. 24, at opera-house. ja21 d3&su

FOUND—A SMALL SUM OF MONEY—The owner can have the same by identifying the property and paying the expenses of this advertisement on application at the office of the Citizens' Passenger Railway Co., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M. ja21 d3*

FOUND—"NOBODY'S DAUGHTER"—Inquire at Opera-house Monday. ja21 d3&su

## BOARDING.

BOARDING—A few day boarders can be accommodated at No. 167 Sixth st. ja23 d3*

BOARDING—Gentlemen desiring good board can be accommodated at No. 80 Green street, corner of Third, by the day or week. de7 d3awtf

BOARDING—A few boarders can be accommodated at No. 21 East street. Terms, $5 00 per week. ja18 d6*

BOARDING—A nicely furnished front or back room, suitable for a gentleman and wife, with board in a private family. References exchanged. Address I, at this office. ja18 dtf

## STRAYED.

STRAYED—4 COWS—On Wednesday morning, about 9 o'clock, from Clay and Washington sts.; one red and the other three were white spotted; one had both horns cut off. Any one finding them, or knowing where they are, will be liberally rewarded by leaving information as above to GEO. DIFFENBACH. ja21 d3*

## STOLEN.

STOLEN—MARE—From this city, on the evening of the 20th, a gray mare (white), about 15 hands high, 8 years old, with dark mane and tail, having fine saddle gaits, and work well. Had on a fair leather saddle with knee puffs and bridle (round leathers) with black reins. A liberal reward will be paid for her recovery. WILLIAMS & ABLE, Louisville, Ky. ja21 d6

## PUBLIC SALES.

**Sheriff's Sale.**

C. W. Carr, plaintiff, vs. Security Ins. Co., defendants—Jefferson Common Pleas Court. Execution No. 5,328.

I WILL expose to public sale, on the premises, N. E. corner Market and Fourth streets, in the city of Louisville and Jefferson county, Ky.,

ON TUESDAY, FEB. 1, 1870,

the following property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy above execution: 1 large safe and the office fixtures, consisting of writing desks, writing tables, chairs, iron railing, stoves, &c.

Levied upon as the property of the Security Ins. Co., to satisfy execution No. 5,328, which issued from the office of the Clerk of the Jefferson Common Pleas Court in the name of C. W. Carr, against Security Ins. Co.

Sale to take place at 11 o'clock.

H. W. KOHNHORST, D. S. for
J. M. MARTIN, S. J. C.

Louisville, Jan. 22, 1870. ja23 d1d

**Interest in Coal and Iron Lands for Sale.**

AS assignee of the estate of Wm. E. Hughes, of the firm of Hughs & Bowman, bankrupts, I will sell at public auction, at the Court-house door, in Louisville, Ky., on the 5d day of February, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., the interest of said Hughes in the Cumberland River Coal and Iron Company of Kentucky, consisting of about one-twelfth (1-12) interest in about 45,000 acres of land lying on the Cumberland river, in the counties of Pulaski, Whitley, and Wayne, and State of Kentucky, east of Burnside point.

Further information will be given at the sale.

Terms cash.

R. M. MOSBY, Assignee.
ja14,18,23,30&fe2&3

Executor's Sale

AS executor of the late Jane L. Shively, deceased, late of Jefferson county, Ky., I will, on

Feb. 16, 1870, at 10 O'clock A. M.,

Expose to sale at public auction, a tract of

100 Acres of Land!

upon which said Jane L. Shively resided, situated on the west side of the Salt river turnpike road, about 11½ miles from the city of Louisville. The terms of sale of the land will be one-third cash, balance in 6 and 12 months, with interest from day of sale, and with lien retained upon the premises sold as additional security. I will, at the same time and place, sell the household and kitchen furniture belonging to said decedent. The furniture and stocks will be sold for cash. The stocks offered for sale consist of one Louisville and Portland Canal bond, $1,000; one 5-20 U. S. bond for $500, and one U. S. 5-20 bond for $100.

PHILIP T. MILLER,
Exec'r of Jane L. Shively, deceased.
ja20 d10*

**Public Sale.**

ON FRIDAY, Jan. 28, 1870, I will sell, at public auction, on the premises, by consent, and for a division among the heirs of Mary Ann Taylor, dec'd,

TWO TRACTS OR PARCELS OF LAND,

lying between the Bardstown and Taylorsville pikes and on the Jeffersontown and John Hikes' Mill roads, viz: One tract containing 11½ acres, with house containing two rooms, and necessary out buildings, known as lot No. 6 in the division of the land of Frances Oldham, deceased, recorded in division book No. 2, page 432, also a tract of land, containing 25 acres, on the Jeffersontown road, adjoining the land of Dr. Allen, Maurice Stephens, and J. C. Carey, recorded in deed book No. 147, page 99. Both tracts are now leased at $10 per acre, and said lease has yet three years to run. Sold subject to said lease.

Terms of Sale—One-third cash; balance in 1 and 2 years, equal notes, security, with interest and lien.

ja19 d1d C. C. W. ALFRIEND, Auctioneer.

**Sale in Bankruptcy of an Extensive Lot of Handsome Household Furniture.**

AS assignee of James A. Miller, bankrupt, I will offer at public sale, at 140 Jefferson street, bet. Fourth and Fifth (known as the Trade Palace), on the 27th day of January, 1870, a large and valuable lot of household and kitchen furniture (almost new), including parlor and bed-room carpets, oil cloths, bedsteads, mattresses, bureaus, wardrobes, rosewood piano, tables, chairs, washstands, curtains, sofas, picture frames, what-not, desk, sewing-stand, cooking-range and other stoves, kitchen cupboard, lot of china and glassware, mahogany side-board, brass stair plates, flower vases, hanging baskets, &c. Also, on the same day, at 10 o'clock A. M., in front of the above named house, I will offer, at public sale, a carriage, pair of horses and harness, sleigh, cart, &c. Terms cash.

STEPHEN F. JONES, Assignee.
MERIWETHER & ISAACS, Auctioneers. ja18

## STEAMBOATS.

FOR CINCINNATI,
THE NORTH AND EAST.
U. S. Mail Line Steamers.

MORNING MAIL BOAT, making all way landings, departs at 10 A. M. except Sunday.

BEN. FRANKLIN......Capt. SAM. HILDRETH.
GEN. BUELL......Capt. C. DAVID.

EVENING EXPRESS, landing at Madison only, departs at 4 P. M.—on Sunday at 3 P. M.

UNITED STATES......Capt. R. M. WADE.
GEN. LYTLE......Capt. D. WHITTEN.

These boats make close connection at Cincinnati with the fast trains and through palace cars for the East.

For passage and railroad tickets to all points North and East, apply on board or at the Union R. R. Ticket Office, corner of Fourth and Main streets. Freight Office on wharf-boat, foot of Third street.

FRANK CARTER, Sup't.
JAS. FERRIER, G. P. A. jan11 dtf

For Evansville, Paducah, Eastport, and Florence.
PINK VARBLE......N. C. SELBY, Master.
Will leave as above on This Day, the 23d inst., at 4 P. M.
MANN W. SATTERWHITE, Agent.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet.
BELLE VERNON......J. J. DARRAGH, Master,
For New Orleans on This Day, the 23d, at 10 A. M., positively, from city w'f.
MANN W. SATTERWHITE, Agent.

For Clarksville and Nashville.
SPRAY......GUS. BROWN, Master,
Will leave as above on Monday, the 24th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.
MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

For Cairo and Memphis.
SAM J. HALE......W. P. WALKER, Master,
Will leave as above on This Day, the 23d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.
MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

For Memphis and Arkansas River, Direct.
ARMADILLO......GEO. WOLFE, Master,
Will leave as above on Wednesday, the 26th inst., at 12 o'clock M.
MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

For Cairo and St. Louis.
NELLIE ROGERS......THOS. ROGERS, Master,
Will leave as above on Monday, the 24th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.
MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

United States Mail and Adams Express Co.'s Packet
For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson.
ROSE HITE......HOLLCROFT, Master,
Will leave as above on Monday, the 24th, at 5 P. M.
MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

For New Orleans.
M. J. WICKS......W. J. ASHFORD, Master,
Will leave as above on Monday, the 24th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.
MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.'s Steamer
M. J. WICKS......W. J. ASHFORD, Master,
Will leave for New Orleans on Monday, the 24th inst., at 4 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Gen. F't Ag't.

RED RIVER.

KOUNS' THROUGH LINE.
Leaves on SATURDAY, Jan. 1, at 5 P. M.
Leaves on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, at 5 P. M.
Leaves on SATURDAY, Jan. 22, at 5 P. M.
For Jefferson, Shreveport, Grand Ecore, Alexandria, and all way plantation landings.

The new, superior, and fast passenger steamer
GRAND ERA,
Geo. L. Kouns, Master......Jas. Kerr, Jr., Clerk,
will leave as above. For freight or passage, or through bills and tickets, apply on board or to
G. L. KOUNS & BRO.,
Canal Street Ferry.
LEAVES SHREVEPORT
THURSDAY, Jan. 6. SATURDAY, Jan. 15.
THURSDAY, Jan. 27. jan6 dtf

**Notice to Shippers.**

LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 30, 1869.

Until further notice the morning boats of the Mail Line will do the way business between Louisville and Carrollton, making all way landings, leaving Louisville daily at 10 A. M.

FRANK CARTER, Supt.
d31 dtf

For White River.

Through bills of lading given to all points on White, Little Red, and Black rivers, over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the Memphis and White River Packet Company's elegant United States mail-boats, leaving Memphis Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 5 P. M.
J. W. FORSEE, Agent,
au26 dty No. 41 Fourth street.

"Old Reliable"
Louisville, Madison, and Carrollton Packet,
LEONORA No. 2,
E. M. GARRETT, Master......W. T. GRAHAM, Clerk,
Leaves the foot of Fourth street for Madison, Carrollton, and all intermediate landings every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 o'clock P. M.
ap29 dtf THOS. SMALL, Agent.

For Arkansas River.

Through bills of lading given to all points on Arkansas river, over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company's elegant line of United States mail-boats that leave Memphis on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 5 P. M.
J. W. FORSEE, Agent,
au26 dty No. 41 Fourth street.

## CANDIDATES.

For Judge of County Court—Election of August Next.

JEFF. BROWN announces himself as a candidate for Judge of the Jefferson County Court at the next August election. ja1 dtf

☞ Advertisements on this page under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., will be inserted at transient rates only—TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than THIRTY CENTS.

## WANTED.

WANTED—HELP, &c.—Clerks, salesmen, porters, drivers, farm hands, agents, mechanics, boys, families, &c., to register for situations. Merchants, farmers, railroads, steamboats, and business men send help promptly at KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson sts.

WANTED—BOARDERS—A gentleman and his wife can get board and a nicely furnished room by applying at No. 210 southeast corner of Walnut and Sixth sts. Also a nice small room for one or two single gentlemen.

WANTED—BOARDERS—Rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with good board, for gentlemen and wives, also one neatly furnished small room for gentlemen, at 251 Seventh st., first door south of Chestnut.

WANTED—A GERMAN GARDENER—Without incumbrance, who thoroughly understands his business. For directions to the place, apply to Mr. TUCKER, at 62 Main street, between Second and Third. ja21 d3-Su,Tu,W&Th

WANTED—SITUATION—By a young man of long experience in the mercantile line, as book-keeper, salesman, or any other position in which he might make himself generally useful. Address A., this office.

WANTED—A PARTNER—In a well-established business. Profits will satisfy any one wishing to make money, and who is willing to attend closely to business. Address A. B. C., this office. ja23 dtf

WANTED—Everybody to know that "NOBODY'S DAUGHTER" will hold a reception at the Opera-house Monday night. ja21 d3&su

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—By BAXTER, KYLE & CO., two stove mounters. ja23 d3*

WANTED—DAY BOARDING—In a pleasant family, where children eat at second table, and within six or eight squares of the Post-office. Address "G," room 5 Custom-house. ja23 d3

WANTED—PROFESSORSHIP—A teacher of long standing, and late of the Louisville Male High School, desires a position in a Southern college. Address Prof. J. SCHENK, Louisville, Ky. ja17 eod6

WANTED—TWO YOUNG MEN—To occupy a large front room and to board in a pleasant family. Location central. Apply at this office. ja23 eod3*

WANTED—Everybody to see "NOBODY'S DAUGHTER" and all the great scenery. [illegible]

WANTED—BOARDERS—First-class boarders for two or three large, pleasant rooms, with No. 1 boarding in a private family. Apply at the north side of large, new double house just north of terminus of Fourth-street railway. Reference, W. N. Haldeman, Courier-Journal office. ja21 d3*Th&Su

WANTED—A PARTNER—By a gentleman of long experience, in a well established retail grocery. To one having a capital of $2,500, a rare chance is offered. Best of references given. Address "Retail Grocer," Postoffice. ja22 d2

WANTED—BOARDERS—A gentleman and lady or two single gentlemen, to occupy a front or back room, with board. Location central. References required. Address E. B., city. ja21 d3*

WANTED—To know who "NOBODY'S DAUGHTER" is. ja21 d3&su

WANTED—SALESMAN—A very favorable opportunity is to be had by a first class man to travel South with boots and shoes. Only those of best character, qualifications and acquaintance need apply. Address, for three days, B——, Drawer XVIII, Louisville P. O. Give real name and references. ja21 d3*

WANTED—A SITUATION—By a young man of some experience, as clerk or salesman in some well-established house. Salary not so much an object as a permanent situation. Best of references given. Address J. C., this office. ja21 d4*

WANTED—DRUGGIST—One who thoroughly understands the prescription business, and can speak German. Apply at No. 86, corner of Third and Jefferson sts., from 7 until 10 P. M. ja23 d3

WANTED—LOAN of $1,300 for one year—Security, mortgage on improved city real estate over five times the value. Good interest will be paid. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO. ja18 d6

WANTED—500 GIRLS—Do you want a girl? Go to the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets, to get a good girl at once. All respectable females invited to call and obtain situations free of charge. References indispensable. MILLER & CO., Agents. de5 dtf

## WANTED---AGENTS.

$2000 A YEAR AND EXPENSES to Agents to sell the celebrated Wilson Sewing Machine. The best machines in the world. Stitch alike on both sides. One machine without money. For further particulars address the WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO., Cleveland, Ohio. n27 dly

WANTED—AGENTS—$250 per month, to sell the only GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. Price only $18. Great inducements to agents. This is the most popular sewing machine of the day—makes the famous "Elastic Lock Stitch"—will do any kind of work that can be done on any machine. 100,000 sold, and the demand constantly increasing. Now is the time to take an agency. Send for circulars. ☞ Beware of infringers. Address SECOMB & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburg, Pa., or St. Louis, Mo. n17 d3m

WANTED—AGENTS—Everywhere, to sell the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE, the only practical Family Knitting Machine ever invented. Price $25. Will knit 20,000 stitches per minute. Address AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo. n17 d3m

## FOR SALE--CITY.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—HOUSE—A very fine two-story brick house and lot on First street, near Broadway, with modern improvements, containing nine rooms—two parlors, dining-room, four bed-rooms, halls and porches, kitchen and servants' room. Good stable and carriage-house. Will sell cheap for cash and time. For further particulars inquire on the premises, No. 364 First street, between Broadway and Jacob. ja12 WeFr&Su3

FOR SALE—DWELLINGS—Three two-story brick dwellings, each containing (6) six rooms, cellar and attic, gas and water. Two situated on First street, between Green and Walnut, Nos. 167 and 169. The other, a new modern-built house, situated on the north side of Green between First and Brook. Apply to Thomas S. Rudd, 200 West Jefferson. n25 Su3t

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A modern-style cottage, with 5 rooms, kitchen, &c., with lot 30x161 feet to an alley, on the south side of Madison, bet. Nineteenth and Twentieth streets. Inquire of MERIWETHER & ISAACS, Real Estate Brokers, No. 116 West Jefferson street. ja16 dtf

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS—Broadway, Main, Chestnut, and Eighth streets property—One vacant lot on the south side of Broadway, between Floyd and Preston streets, 52 by 200 feet to a 20-foot alley; two brick dwellings on Main, southwest corner of Jackson; one brick dwelling on Chestnut street, No. 285, north side, between Seventh and Eighth streets; one brick dwelling on the east side of Eighth street, between Magazine and Chestnut, No. 254. These buildings are in good order and have all the modern improvements. Apply to SPROULE & MANDEVILLE, corner of Fourth and Main sts. ja6 dlm*

FOR SALE—DRUG AND MUSTARD MILLS—As receiver of Baird & Tuley, I offer for sale the Louisville Drug and Mustard Mills, situated on the west side of East street, between Walnut and Chestnut. The right to use all labels and brands, together with the process of manufacture of Baird & Tuley's Pure Mustard, go with it. Baird & Tuley's Pure Mustard made by this process is guaranteed to be in every respect equal if not superior to any mustard made. The mill is in running order. GEO. C. BUCHANAN, 34 Fourth st. ja4 d36

FOR SALE—PLANING MILL AND MACHINERY—Nearly new—situated on the corner of Fourteenth and Grayson streets. Apply to H. J. LEWIS, at Planing Mill, Tenth street. de5 dtf

FOR SALE—TWO DWELLINGS—Situated on the north side of Chestnut street, between Third and Fourth streets. The lots to each are 40 feet front by 180 feet deep to an alley. The houses are complete, having eight rooms each, with gas and water, iron railings, and all modern improvements. Apply to PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON, Main, between Fourth and Fifth streets, or to SNEAD & CO., Market, between Eighth and Ninth streets. au24 dtf

## FOR SALE---COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE—Cheap and on easy terms—A cottage house of three rooms and kitchen, in good order, with 4 acres of land (more land if desired), embracing lawn, garden, forest, fruit trees, excellent water, and a fine stone-quarry, at Beard's Station, on the L., Cin., and L. Railroad, 18 miles from the city. Price $2,300, one-third cash, balance in 1 and 2 years, with interest and lien. Apply to SAM'L HYMAN, on adjoining premises. ja12 We&Su4f

FOR SALE—BLACKSMITH SHOP—A new blacksmith and wagon shop, on Main st., Brandenburg, Ky. Very desirable for any one wishing to engage in the manufacture of wagons, plows, &c. Apply on the premises or by letter to SCOTT STANSFIELD. ja21 dtd

FOR SALE—STOREHOUSE AND LOT—A first-class storehouse with dwelling attached, consisting of an elegant storeroom 20 by 60 feet and 12 ft. high, with 2 large show-windows, 2 comfortable dwelling-rooms, 2 halls, a nice porch, kitchen, pantry, cellar, cistern, &c.—lot 45 by 130 feet, inclosed by a 7-foot close plank fence—all new and in city style—situated in the thriving town of Allensville, Todd county, Ky., the most flourishing section of the State, well adapted for a country dry goods, millinery, or grocery store. Apply by mail or otherwise to PH. HIRSHFELD, Allensville, Ky. ja14 d19*

FOR SALE—LAND—100 acres of No. 1 land, lying between Brownsboro and river pikes, five miles from the city. MERIWETHER & ISAACS, 116 Jefferson street, bet. Third and Fourth. ja23 d3

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT—Containing 70 acres of choice land, ½ mile north of Beard's Station, L., C. & L. Railroad. The improvements are a beautiful Swiss cottage, containing 5 rooms, besides kitchen and pantry, large hall in center; servants' house detached from main building; the other improvements are smoke-house, wood-house, splendid stone spring-house, corn-crib, stables, &c.; over 1200 fruit trees, of all kinds, now bearing, and a young orchard of choice fruit set out. This place is susceptible of division into four or five beautiful building sites, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, or exchanged for good city property. PEARSON & MEDDIS. a4 dtf

## FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE—With 7 rooms, gas and water, newly papered and painted, near corner Broadway and Brook. Rent $300 per annum. Apply at Howe Sewing Machine Office, 146 Fourth street, nearly opposite Central Market. ja23 d3*

FOR RENT—STOREHOUSE No. 121—On the north side of Main street, two doors below Fourth. Inquire at the law office of EMMET FIELD, No. 6 Court Place. ja23 dtf

FOR RENT—STORE—The three-story metal roof store on west side of First street, between Main and Market streets, at present occupied by Messrs. Brandeis & Crawford. Apply to Mrs. A. J. ARMSTRONG or R. H. WAGGENER, No. 59 Main street. de31 tf

FOR RENT—A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM—Furnished or unfurnished, with board, where there are no other boarders; suitable for a man and his wife or two single gentlemen. For terms apply at the third house on Magazine street, west of Fourteenth street, south side, Louisville. ja23 d3*

FOR RENT—LAND—50 or 75 acres of land for rent to a good tenant. The farm is suitable for a dairy. Or I will rent for a share of crop. The farm is located at the end of Broadway, two miles from the city. Call on premises. H. S. BAAR. ja21 d6

FOR RENT—HOUSES—A large and desirable four-story warehouse on north side Main between Sixth and Seventh streets, suitable for a wholesale, retail, or manufacturing business—rent low. Also a very desirable store-house and dwelling on the corner of Chapel and Main sts. Apply to HENRY DEPPEN, German Bank, corner Seventh and Main. ja19 d

FOR RENT—HOUSE—An elegant modern private house, No. 60 south side Chestnut, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth, with six rooms, kitchen, gas and water. Apply to 130 3d road near Fifth. J. L. BROWN, Agent. ja23

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A two-story brick, with basement and attic, containing 12 rooms, in good order, on the corner of First and Walnut sts. Apply to GREENS & CO., 91 West Main st.

FOR RENT—28 ACRES RICH GARDEN LAND—Adjoining the city, has on it a two-story brick house, a vegetable cellar, good well, &c. Apply at KENNEDY & IRWIN'S coal office, 1[illegible] Third street. de1 d

## BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of V. M. JOHNSON. Petition for final discharge filed Jan. 20, 1870. By order of Court, the creditors of V. M. Johnson, a bankrupt, are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office, in Bowling Green, Ky., on the 3d day of February, 1870, at 8 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. WARNER UNDERWOOD, Register. R. L. HINES, Assignee, Bowling Green, Ky.

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of CASSIUS M. PARK. Petition for final discharge filed 7th of January, 1870. By order of Court, the creditors of said M. Park, a bankrupt, are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office, in Monticello, Ky., on the 24th day of January, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. JOHN W. TUTTLE, Register. H. W. TUTTLE, Assignee, Monticello, Ky.